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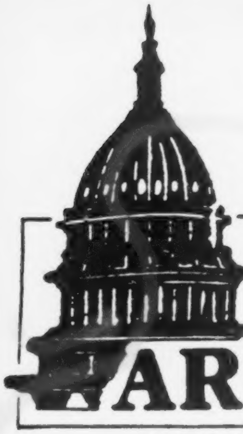


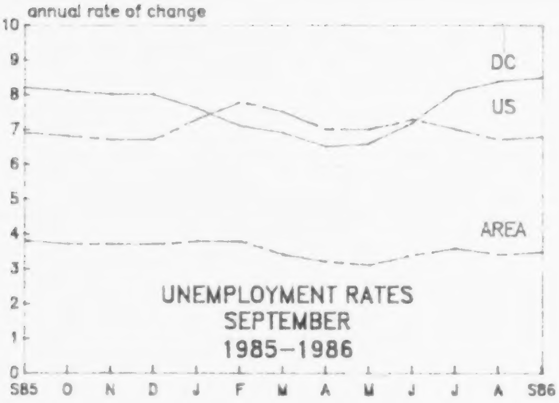
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1986 NOVEMBER 21, 1986

LABOR MARKET MAKES SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

A reasonably large seasonal decline in the labor force resulted in the District's unemployment rate in September increasing marginally to 8.5 percent from 8.4 percent in August. The District's labor pool declined by 16,800 workers during the month as summer workers returned to school, or assumed other non-work activities. The seasonal decline was underscored by a big loss of 20,300 government jobs between August and September. This was especially true for the District Government (-17,700 jobs), as the City's massive summer youth program ended. As a result, the size of the District's labor force has readjusted to its pre-summer level of approximately 320,000 people from a July seasonal high of 343,800.

Between August and September, the number of unemployed in the District actually declined by 1,100. This was a 3.9 percent decrease from the August level. This good news was, however, offset by the even larger (5.1 percent) relative decline in employment. All of the employment loss of 15,600 can be accounted for by the seasonal decline of City Government summer jobs.

Over the past 13 years (1974-1986), the

Job Service . . .

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
September 1986 a/

	September b/	August c/	September	August	Net Change From August	Net Change From September
	1986	1986	1985	1985	1986	1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,300	337,100	318,800	318,100	-16,800	1,500
Total Employed	293,200	308,900	292,500	309,700	-15,700	700
Total Unemployed	27,100	28,200	26,300	28,400	- 1,100	800
Unemployment Rate d/	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.4	0.1	0.3
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,060,100	2,082,800	1,977,500	2,001,300	-22,700	82,600
Total Employed	1,988,500	2,011,000	1,902,600	1,923,400	-22,500	85,900
Total Unemployed	71,500	71,800	74,900	77,900	-300	-3,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.9	0.1	-0.3
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,739,800	1,745,700	1,658,700	1,663,200	-5,900	81,100
Total Employed	1,695,300	1,702,100	1,610,100	1,613,700	-6,800	85,200
Total Unemployed	44,400	43,600	48,600	49,500	800	-4,200
Unemployment Rate d/	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	-0.3

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

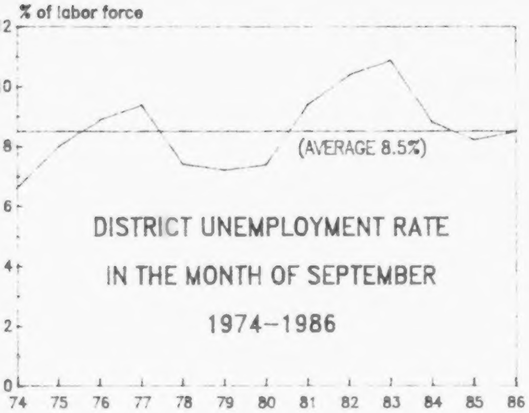
b/ Preliminary.

c/ Revised.

d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CALL - 639-1642



District's September unemployment rate has averaged 8.5 percent--the same rate as for this September. For the full nine months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 7.5 percent. If the rate remains at this level for the balance of the year, the District will have the lowest annual average since 1980, when the rate was 7.3 percent.

Compared to September of last year (1985), this September's rate is up 0.3 percentage point, a difference of about 800 more jobless residents. Employment over the year increased by 700. So, on balance, the labor market condition of District residents is little changed from the same month last year.

Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all civilian workers in September was 6.8 percent. Like in the District, it was up 0.1 percentage point from August. Compared to September of last year, the national rate is down 0.1 percentage point.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The suburban unemployment rate between August and September of this year edged up to 2.6 percent from 2.5 percent of the previous month. Still the suburban rate indicates a shortage in the supply of suburban workers.

In September, the suburban labor force also declined (by 5,900 workers) as the labor supply adjusted to the withdrawal of seasonal workers. Employment of suburbanites declined by 6,800 and unemployment went up by 800, producing the 0.1 increase in the rate.

Compared to last year (September 1985), there are 85,200 more suburban resident holding jobs. This employment growth was marginally larger than the over the year increase in the suburban pool of workers (81,100). As a consequence, the number of unemployed suburbanites declined by 4,200--a 9 percent decline. These suburban movements produced an over-the-year reduction in the rate of joblessness of 0.3 percentage point.

In the Washington Metropolitan Area there are now nearly 2,000,000 people working. This is about 86,000 new workers since the same time last year (September 1985). Because most (nearly 84 percent) of the Area's labor force

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Screening
Referrals
Holiday Helpers Hotl
Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia

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lives in the suburbs, the Area's data tends to reflect the working conditions of the suburbanites, rather than District residents. Thus, the Area's rate of unemployment between August and September edged to 3.5 percent of the labor force, an over the year declined 0.3 percentage point.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C. MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Sep.a/ 1986	Aug.b/ 1986	Sep. 1985
The District	8.5	8.4	8.2
Falls Church	2.2	3.2	4.2
Prince Georges Co.	3.2	3.1	3.1
Alexandria	3.0	3.0	4.7
Calvert Co.	2.9	2.8	2.7
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.7	4.0
Fairfax City	2.6	2.4	3.6
Frederick Co.	2.5	2.4	2.3
Montgomery Co.	2.4	2.3	2.4
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.2	3.3
Charles Co.	2.1	2.2	2.3
Manassas	2.4	2.1	3.2
Prince William Co.	2.1	1.9	3.0
Manassas Park	2.1	1.8	2.4
Loudoun Co.	2.1	1.8	3.0
Stafford Co.	2.0	1.7	3.0

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and Virginia Employment Commission.

Observation

It is interesting to note that most of the Area's unemployed--62 percent--live in the suburbs and not in the District. The basic problem is that Area's employment is unevenly distributed. In the suburbs, 97.4 percent of all the people, who want to work, are working. While in the District, only 91.5 percent of the residents, who want a job, have a job. To have achieved relative employment parity with suburbanites in September, 19,100 more District residents would have had to have been employed. This would be less than 1 percent of the total Area employment and jobs. Not numerically much of an adjustment for an economy as strong as the Washington Area's.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,342 in September 1986--up 1,447 from August. In September, 51.8 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.4 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.6 percent. Service workers comprised another 22 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing unemployment benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was unchanged at 10.2 weeks for all claimants in September. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.5 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.1 weeks.

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY & PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	SEPT.a/ 1986	AUG.b/ 1986	SEPT. 1985	SEPT.a/ 1986	AUG.b/ 1986	SEPT. 1985
TOTAL	**648.9**	**667.2**	**627.0**	**1,993.7**	**2,001.3**	**1,922.3**
Total Private Sector	**382.9**	**380.9**	**369.0**	**1,431.8**	**1,432.7**	**1,370.2**
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.2**	**15.0**	**82.7**	**82.2**	**82.2**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	39.7	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.6	14.5	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.9	42.5	42.0
Food & Kindered Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	5.4	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.2	12.0	11.8	31.1	30.6	30.0
All other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.5	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**
Construction	**16.6**	**16.3**	**13.8**	**127.7**	**128.7**	**116.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.2**	**24.3**	**25.6**	**89.4**	**88.9**	**88.3**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.1	38.7	37.0
All Transportation	9.0	8.8	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.3	15.5	16.8	45.5	45.4	46.4
Trade	**62.4**	**63.0**	**64.2**	**394.1**	**392.9**	**380.5**
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.4	74.5	71.2	70.7
Retail	53.0	53.6	55.1	319.8	318.4	309.3
General Merchandise	4.9	4.9	5.0	38.2	38.4	36.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.5	41.4	40.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.8	37.0	34.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.0	22.6	22.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25.3	26.1	27.6	104.8	105.9	103.3
All Other Retail	22.8	22.6	22.5	73.5	73.2	71.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.2**	**35.1**	**34.8**	**115.5**	**116.3**	**108.5**
Banking	7.0	7.1	7.1	21.4	21.5	20.9
All Other	28.2	28.0	27.7	94.2	94.3	87.7

(continued)

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			WASHINGTON AREA		
	Sept. 1986 a/	Aug. 1986 b/	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986 a/	Aug. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986
Services	**228.8**	**226.9**	**215.4**	**621.9**	**621.5**	**593.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.5	12.6	12.5	30.7	30.0	29.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.1	4.1	22.8	23.1	22.5
Business Services	50.7	49.9	46.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.3	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.0	23.7	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	30.4	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.0	75.8	71.7	568.3	568.4	541.4
Government	**266.0**	**286.3**	**258.0**	**561.5**	**569.5**	**552.1**
Federal Government	216.0	218.5	210.0	360.5	364.7	357.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.6	204.8	194.4
D.C. Government	45.2	62.9	43.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

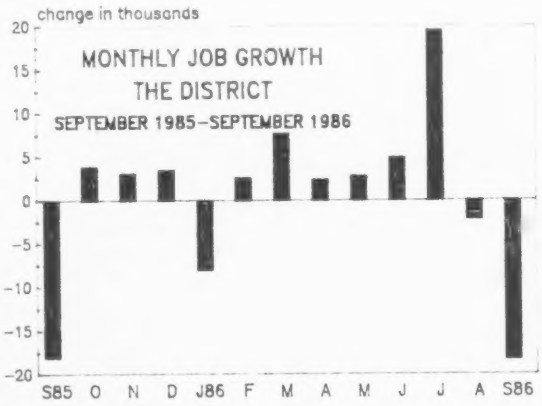
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

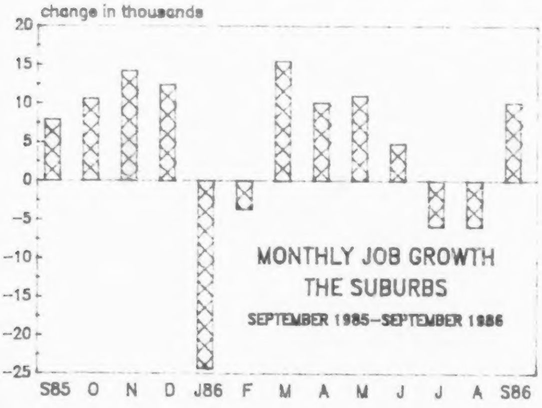
The number of jobs in the District declined by 18,300 between August and September of this year, reflecting the winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case last month, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (17,700 jobs) where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 2,000 over the month. Services (1,900 jobs), Construction (300), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100 jobs) were the only industries to experience gains in September.



Over the year (September 1986 compared to September 1985), the number of District jobs rose by 21,900. Sixty-one percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry, in particular, Business Services (4,400 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,000 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, marginal losses in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-1,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,400 jobs) were offset by gains in Construction (2,800 jobs), Manufacturing (600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400 jobs). In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 6,000 jobs and District Government employment increased by 2,200 jobs over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

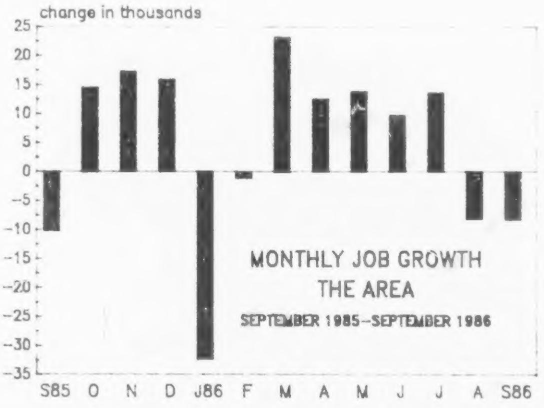
Between August and September of this year, the number of Suburban jobs rose to 1,344,800--an increase of 10,700. Seasonal factors caused Federal Government employment to decline 1.2 percent (-1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government to rise by 9.8 percent (13,500 jobs). The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month of 1,100 jobs. Only Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,800 jobs); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600 jobs); and Manufacturing (100 jobs) realized gains.



Over the year, September 1986 compared to September 1985, the number of Suburban jobs climbed by 3.8 percent--an increase of 49,500. Ninety-six percent of the new jobs were in the private sector. Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with an increase of 15,400 new jobs followed very closely by Services with 15,200 new jobs. Construction (8,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (6,600 jobs) also contributed significantly. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (-3,200 jobs) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (4,200 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

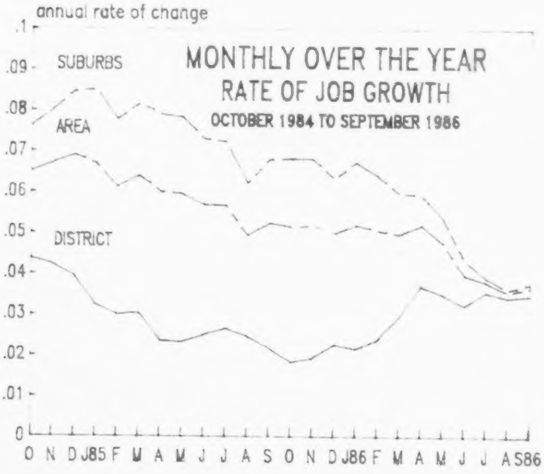
Between August and September of this year, seasonal declines in the public sector dominated job growth in the Metropolitan Area. The number of jobs declined by 7,600 over the month, due primarily to a decrease in Government jobs. The net loss in the private sector was 900 jobs. Retail Trade was the leading industry over the month with 1,400 new jobs. The growth component within the Trade industry was Food Stores with 2,100 jobs. Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both gained 500 new jobs, while Construction (-1,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-800 jobs) experienced losses over the month.



Compared to September of last year, the Area economy registered pronounced gains this year, primarily in the Suburban private sector, which accounted for seventy-seven percent of the 61,600 new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (28,600 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (13,600 jobs); and Construction (11,700 jobs). In the public sector, employment was up 1.6 percent. State and Local Government added 6,200 new jobs, while Federal Government added 2,800 new jobs.

JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past year (September 1985 to September 1986), the rate of job creation in the Area, the Suburbs and the District tended to be about 3.7 percent in all three areas. Only in the District, however, was the September over the year growth greater than the average for the past 23 months (October 1984 and September 1986). The average monthly job growth rate for the District has been 2.9 percent for 23 months versus 3.5 percent for the past 12 months.



Between September of 1984 and 1985, the District's economy produced 13,300 new jobs. Between September 1985 and this September, it created 21,900 new jobs. An increase in performance of nearly 65 percent.

In the suburbs the long term trend is down. For the 23 months since October 1984, suburban job creation has averaged a very healthy 6.6 percent. However, the rate of growth has slowed significantly. Between September last year and this year, the rate of job growth slowed to 3.8 percent, or 48,900 new jobs. Between September 1984 and September 1985, however, the suburban economy had produced 82,700 jobs, thus the job creation performance of the suburban economy this year has fallen by over 40 percent when compared to the period from September 1984 to September 1985.

Reflecting the larger suburban job market, the picture for the Area shows a decline in the job growth rate. So at the moment, the District is the bright spot in the area economy.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 1986

The Area

Average 23 months	5.4%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.7%

The Suburbs

Average 23 months	6.6%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.8%

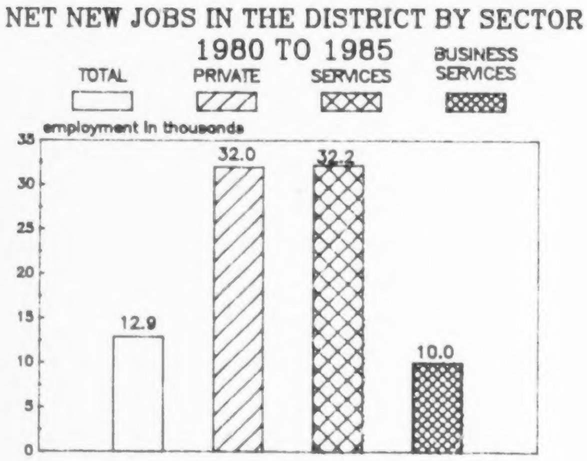
The District

Average 23 months	2.9%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	3.5%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BUSINESS SERVICES

Over the first half of this decade (1980-1985), the District's economy has added 12,900 new jobs, an annual growth rate of only 0.4 percent. This period was, however, characterized by large job losses in the public sector, especially Federal jobs. (See the April 1986 issue of the ALS.) During this very same period, the District's private sector was adding a net of 32,000 new jobs. All this private sector growth was in the Services industry, where 32,200 jobs were created between 1980 and 1985--an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent. Two components within Services produced nearly two thirds of all of that growth: Business Services (10,000 new jobs) and All Other Services (10,700).

This study focuses on the Business Services industry. According to the U.S. Government's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Business Services includes establishments engaged in rendering services to business establishments on a fee or contract basis. Business Services is divided by the SIC into 9 groups (3 digit codes) and 22 industries (4 digit codes). Business activities in the Industry are diverse ranging from low skill, labor intensive contract cleaning services to high tech, high skill, computer services. For purposes of this analysis, LMIR has divided the Industry into 13 groups consisting of 7 three digit industries and 5 four digit and one "other". The analysis uses information from the ES-202 Employment and Wages Program. The data are for the first quarter of three different years--1980, 1983, and 1986. The ES-202 permits the examination of employment (job) growth, the number of firms in the industry (technically reporting units under the District's unemployment compensation law) and average industry wages or pay.


NET NEW JOBS IN THE DISTRICT BY SECTOR 1980 TO 1985

	TOTAL JOBS	PRIVATE SECTOR	ALL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
1980	616.1	333.9	181.5	35.0
1981	611.0	337.8	187.8	34.9
1982	597.9	337.1	192.1	35.6
1983	596.6	337.8	194.2	36.5
1984	613.8	353.2	203.7	41.0
1985	629.0	365.9	213.7	45.0
CHANGE	12.9	32.0	32.2	10.0
% CHANGE	2.1%	9.6%	17.7%	28.6%
ANNUAL CHANGE %	0.4%	1.9%	3.5%	5.7%

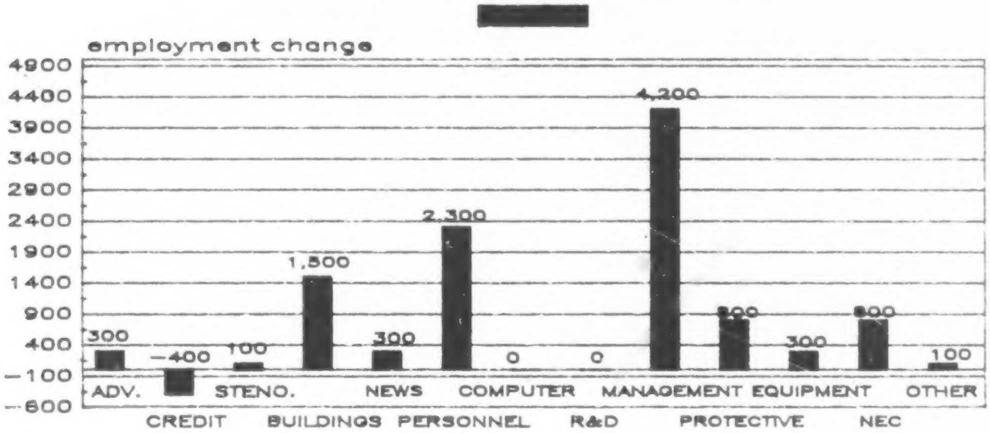
Source: Current Employment Statistics Program. Wage and Salary Employment-annual averages. (DOES/LMIR).

Business Services Employment & Jobs

Between March of 1980 and March of this year, the Business Services industry added 10,300 jobs. That growth, however, was not even over the five years. The industry actually lost a small number of jobs (600) between 1980 and 1983. Thus, all the growth took place during the past two years.

Three of the study's 13 Business Services industrial groups produced 78 percent, or 8,000 of the 10,300 new Business Services jobs. The most productive was the Management, Consult-

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BETWEEN MARCH 1980 AND MARCH 1986
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARCH OF 1980, 1983 & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	35,300	34,700	45,600
Advertising..................	500	500	800
Credit Reporting & Collection	500	200	100
Mailing, Reproduction, Stenographic....................	1,300	1,100	1,400
Services to Buildings.........	10,600	9,900	12,100
News Syndicates..............	400	700	700
Personnel Supply..............	4,500	4,000	6,800
Computer & Data Processing....	3,300	2,400	3,300
Research & Development Labs...	200	100	200
Management & Public Relations.	10,200	10,500	14,400
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	1,500	2,300	2,300
Equipment Rental & Leasing ...	600	500	900
Business Services, NEC	1,600	2,300	2,400
Other Business Services.......	100	200	200

SOURCE: ES-202 Program-Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in The District of Columbia. (DOES/IMIR).

ing and Public Relations Services industry which added 4,200 jobs between March 1980 and March 1986. The second major contributor was Personnel Services--temporary help agencies, executive placement agencies, etc. Employment in Personnel Services increased by 2,300 jobs, a five year expansion of 51 percent. The third major expansion occurred in the Building Services segment, among firms offering window cleaning, disinfecting, exterminating, cleaning, and maintenance services. Business engaged in these last activities added 1,500 jobs over the five years.

Computer & Data Processing Services

Perhaps, the most surprising study finding was the high tech, glamorous, Computer and Data Processing industry. Over the last five years the industry produced absolutely no new jobs in the District. The Computer and Data Processing industry's employment in March of 1980 was 3,300 and in March of this year, exactly the same. However, between 1980 and 1983, the industry lost about 900 jobs, possibly as a result of the major cuts in Federal programs. By this March, the industry recovered all the loss.

In order to gain a further insight into this non-growth, staff examined the component parts of the Computer and Data Processing industry. The SIC Code divides the industry into three segments: computer programming firms, data processing firms and computer firms not otherwise classified (NEC).

COMPUTER SERVICES: EMPLOYMENT

	March 1980	1983	1986
Computer Programming..	800	650	1,240
Data Processing..	2,140	1,420	1,460
NEC...........	370	360	500

Firms processing data lost employment, especially, between 1980 and 1983, while firms specializing in software (programming) gained employment. This contraction and growth may reflect an expansion in the use of smaller mini or personal computers, and a shift away from the bigger main frames. It will be interesting to watch, if this trend continues.

Growth of Business Services Firms

Between March 1980 and March 1986, the District's Business Services industry added 713 new firms, bringing the total for the industry to 2,593. The Management, Consultant and Public Relations component contributed 57 percent of the growth with 404 new firms. The second most productive component in terms of absolute growth of new firms was, surprisingly, Computer and Data Processing Services. So despite the fact that the computer serving industry added no new jobs, it added 73 more firms.

COMPUTER SERVICES: FIRMS

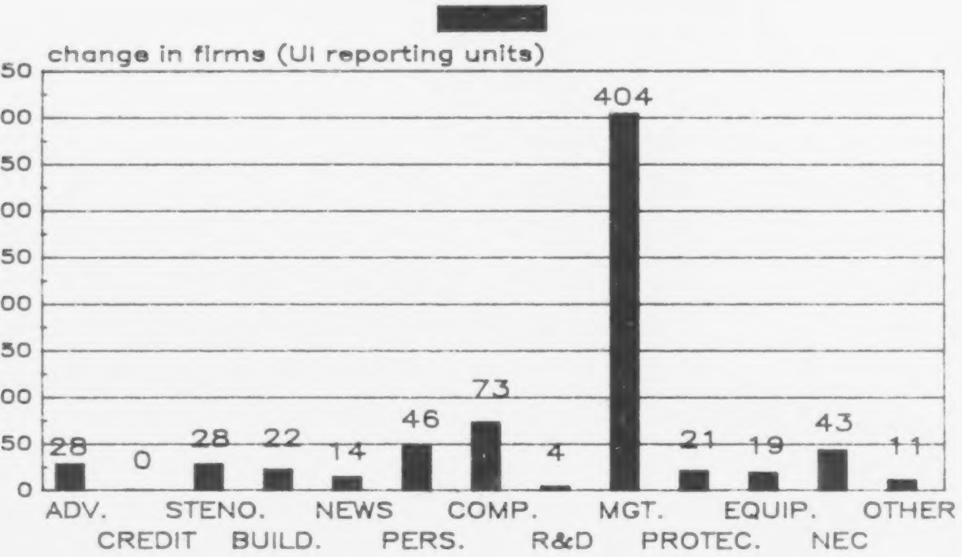
	March 1980	1983	1986
Computer Programming..	26	29	52
Data Processing...	48	52	64
NEC............	26	42	57

Although Data Processing firms lost nearly 700 jobs, the formation of new firms continued relatively unabated over the five year period. Firms specializing in programming in contrast added both jobs and new business units, as did those unclassified segment of the industry.

Average Firm Size

The average firm in the Business Services industry in March of this year had

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF FIRMS BETWEEN MARCH 1980 & MARCH 1986
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



NUMBER OF FIRMS IN THE BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARCH OF 1980, 1983 & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	1880	2179	2593
Advertising..................	52	57	80
Credit Reporting & Collection.	8	7	8
Mailing, Reproduction , Stenographic....................	144	148	172
Services to Buildings.........	132	142	154
News Syndicates..............	35	51	49
Personnel Supply.............	99	109	145
Computer & Data Processing....	100	123	173
Research & Development Labs...	13	8	17
Management & Public Relations.	988	1159	1392
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	34	43	55
Equipment Rental & Leasing....	39	47	58
Business Services, NEC........	228	270	271
Other Business Services.......	8	15	19

SOURCE: ES-202 Program-Employment and Wages Covered by employment Insurance in The District of Columbia. DOES/LMIR).

17.6 employees, about the average size of all private sector companies in the District. The largest employers were found in the Building Services (an average of 78.9 employees), Personnel Supply (an average of 46.9 employees) and Detective and Protective Services (41.8 employees). Reflecting the loss of jobs, but an increase in firms, the average size of Computer Services firms declined between 1980 and 1986 from an average of 33 employees each to an average of only 19.

BUSINESS SERVICES: AVERAGE SIZE
(employees/jobs)

	March 1980	March 1986
Total	18.8	17.6
Advertising	9.6	10.0
Credit	62.5	12.5
Stenographic	9.0	8.1
Building Services	80.3	78.6
News	11.4	14.3
Personnel	45.5	46.9
Computer	33.0	19.1
R&D	15.4	11.8
Management	10.3	10.3
Protective	44.1	41.8
Equipment Rental	15.4	15.5
NEC	7.0	8.9
Other	12.5	10.5

Major Business Services Firms

When all Business Services firms with 200 or more employees in March of this year were ranked, it resulted in a listing of 32 firms. This grouping of the largest firms in the industry was dominated by companies providing services to building and those providing personnel services. The 32 firms had an average employment of 374 employees and represented about 26 percent of all Business Services employment.

MAJOR BUSINESS SERVICES FIRMS:
MARCH 1986

1. General Maintenance Service Co.
2. U S Maintenance Corporation
3. ARA Environmental Services
4. Space Cleaners, Inc.
5. Red Coats, Inc.
6. Ship Shape Maintenance Co.
7. Temps & Company
8. Temporary Resources, Inc.
9. Temporaries, Inc.
10. Vanguard Tech Corp.
11. American Building Maintenance Co.
12. Planning Research Corp.
13. Contract Cleaning Services
14. Computer Data Systems, Inc.
15. P & R Enterprises, Inc.
16. W R Pittman, Inc.
17. Norell Services, Inc.
18. National Cleaning Contractors, Inc.
19. Eastern Services, Inc.
20. J & L Contract Services
21. C W I, Inc.
22. Gotham Bldg. Maintenance
23. Potomac Building Maintenance Co.
24. Associated Press
25. ICF, Inc.
26. E D S Corp.
27. Help Unlimited
28. IS Services, Inc.
29. Centennial One, Inc.
30. Tele Sec Temporary Personnel, Inc.
31. Unified Services, Inc.
32. Staff Builders Services

Average Pay In Business Services

Annual average pay in the Business Services industry varies widely from around $40,000 per year in high tech Research and Development, as well as, Management and Public Relations firms to near $7,000 in low skill, labor intensive Building Services firms, with an average for the industry of $22,099.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES
BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1980, 1983, & 1986

	1980	1983	1986
TOTAL ALL BUSINESS SERVICES...	$12,764	$18,001	$22,099
Advertising..................	23,536	31,808	34,072
Credit Reporting & Collection.	10,328	15,398	21,240
Mailing, Reproduction, Stenographic..................	16,455	18,774	21,802
Services to Buildings.........	4,417	6,664	6,814
News Syndicates.............	23,350	26,829	35,302
Personnel Supply.............	7,123	8,780	12,483
Computer & Data Processing....	16,126	22,811	25,360
Research & Development Labs...	32,785	40,044	40,679
Management & Public Relations.	21,239	29,844	38,954
Detective & Protective Ser. ..	8,873	8,501	10,454
Equipment Rental & Leasing....	18,870	24,693	20,185
Business Services, NEC........	13,650	18,308	20,425
Other Business Services.......	11,549	13,998	25,608

SOURCE: ES-202 Program. Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. Data is the annualization of wages and salaries reported in the first quarter of the year. (DOES/LMIR)

This is about the same as the 1985 average of $22,825 for all private sector workers and the $23,339 for all Service industry workers in the District of Columbia. (See the September 1986 edition of the ALS, p11.)

Average pay in some industries (for example, Building Services and Personnel Supply) probably reflect a significant degree of part time and intermittent employment.

Types of Jobs in Business Services

Clerical jobs comprise nearly 3 of every 10 jobs in the Business Services industry, followed by professional jobs with over 2 of every 10. However, the most common occupation in Business Services is janitor, representing 13.4 percent of all jobs in industry. The second, largest occupation is managers/officers (11.4 percent). However, two computer related occupations--Programmers and System Analysts--taken together (11.2 percent) are almost as numerous. The following list of the 31 most common Business Services occupations accounts for 61.5 percent of all Business Services jobs:

MAJOR BUSINESS SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

(% of all Business Service Jobs)

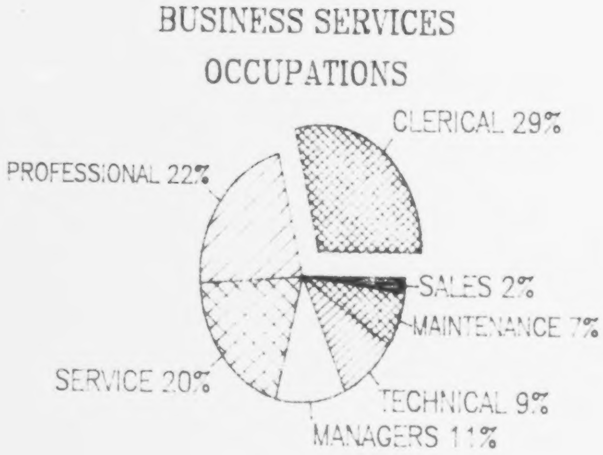
JANITORS, PORTERS/CLEANERS....	13.36
MANAGERS & OFFICERS...........	11.36
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS..........	5.95
SECRETARIES...................	5.85
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS.............	5.24
GUARDS/DOORKEEPERS............	4.17
TYPISTS.......................	3.13
GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS.........	2.19
SALES AGENTS, ASSOCIATE/REP. .	2.18
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS..........	2.02
COMPUTER OPERATORS............	1.42

WRITERS/EDITORS...............	1.15
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS............	1.10
LABORERS......................	1.03
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS..........	0.99
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS.......	0.94
FILE CLERKS...................	0.92
ECONOMISTS....................	0.89
SURVEY WORKERS................	0.82
ACCOUNTING CLERKS.............	0.81
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS..........	0.81
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS........	0.79
RECEPTIONIST..................	0.76
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND.............	0.75
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS.........	0.71
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL..........	0.67
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.........	0.59
PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTITIONERS	0.57
SWITCHBOARD/RECEPTIONIST......	0.56
SUPERVISORS, SERVICES.........	0.54
PERIPHERAL EDP OPERATORS......	0.54

SOURCE: Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES). (DOES/LMIR)

Observations

Probably the most outstanding feature of the Business Services industry is its diversity, ranging from sophisticated business and management consulting firms with a large concentration of high wage professional workers to the low skill, low wage building cleaning operations. It is this industry which is producing about a third of the new jobs in the District. Thus, this new growth is providing employment opportunities for a broad spectrum of the labor force, both for those with advanced education and training and those with more limited education and training. The industry is characterized by a large number of very small firms. For example, in the Business, Consulting and Public Relations Industry the average firm has about 10 employees. Out of all 2,593 firms in the Business Services industry, only 4 had more than 500 employees last March. Other research has shown that it is small firms, such as found in Business Services, that tend to produce the most new jobs. Some of the smaller component parts of the industry, such as Advertising, seem to be generating strong relative growth. Others, such as Credit Reporting and Collection are declining, while others like Computer Services seem to be demonstrating adjustments to technological change, and others, such as Personnel Services, are responding to new ways of doing business. Given the relatively high skill of the District's and Area's labor force, growth of others, such as Research and Development Laboratories need to be encouraged and sought. For example, The New York Avenue Industrial Park could be an ideal location for R & D Laboratories.



Job Service . . .

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

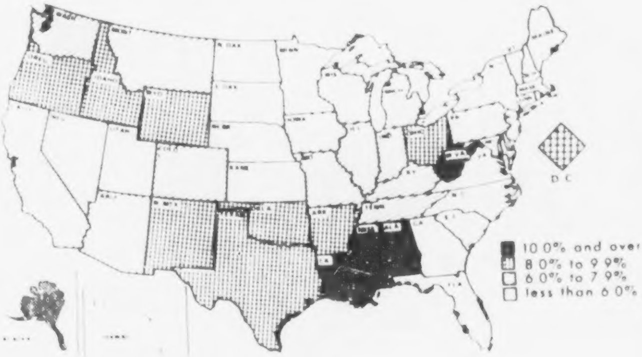
In August 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rated decreases slightly between July and August. This August the Area's unemployment rate was also down from 3.6 percent in July to 3.4 percent in August. This was the thirteenth lowest rate of all the areas reported. This is the fifth time this year (five months out of eight) that the Washington Area's rate has been 3.5 percent or below. The rate was also 3.4 percent in June.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.4 percent is just a fraction higher than the Boston area at 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had a 4.8 percent unemployment rate, up from 4.7 percent recorded in July. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington had an August jobless rate of 3.9 percent--down from 4.2 percent for the previous month.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 8.4 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 10th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up five notches from the 15th spot held in July. Virginia's rate at 4.4 percent was down from 4.7 percent recorded in July. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 45th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Five states, Mississippi (12.2 percent), Louisiana (12.3 percent), West Virginia (11.6 percent), Alaska (10.2 percent) and Alabama (10.1 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates in August. Texas, which has seen its jobless rate accelerate in the last few months due to the oil extraction crisis, had an August rate of 9.1 percent--out of the double digit column for the second consecutive month.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1986



Thirty states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 6.7 percent. Out of the 30 states, 23 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest state rate at 2.9 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for August, nine had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Delaware and Nevada--2.1 percentage points each. Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over-the-year in seven states, with the largest in Olahoma (2.4 percent), Mississippi and Alaska (both 2.3 percent) and Texas (2.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the thirteen highest jobless rate at 8.4 percent. This was up one notch from July when the rate was 8.2 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 26 selected cities was 8.6 percent. Thus the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 16 posted lower jobless rates over-the-year, 8 recorded higher rates and 2 were unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 20.4 percent. On the other hand, Boston continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for 14 consecutive months, at 4.4 percent, unchanged from July. The largest over-the-year declines were reported in Detroit, 3.5 percentage points and New Orleans and Pittsburgh, both 1.3 percentage points each. The largest increases in joblessness were reported in Houston, 3.1 percentage points, and Gary 2.7 percentage points. The District of Columbia's rate at 8.4 percent was unchanged over-the-year.

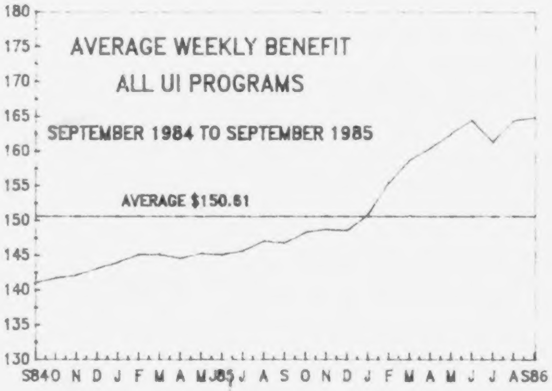
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECTED CITIES

CITY	**AUGUST**	
	1986	**1985**
1. Gary, IN	20.4	17.7
2. Cleveland, OH	11.7	12.6
3. Houston, TX	11.5	8.4
4. Birmingham, AL	11.3	9.3
5. New Orleans, LA	10.4	11.7
6. Dayton, OH	10.3	10.6
7. Buffalo, NY	9.9	9.4
8. Detroit, MI	9.9	13.4
9. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.8
10. Los Angeles, CA	8.8	8.0
11. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.6
12. St. Louis, MO	8.6	8.3
13. **DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	8.4	8.4
14. Cincinnati, OH	8.4	9.4
15. Miami, FL	7.9	8.7
16. Milwakee, WI	7.2	7.3
17. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.5
18. New York, NY	6.9	7.7
19. Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.9
20. Dallas, TX	6.6	5.8
21. Columbus, OH	6.5	7.2
22. Baltimore, MD	6.4	6.4
23. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	6.7
24. San Francisco, CA	5.5	6.7
25. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	5.7
26. Boston, MA	4.4	4.5

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVTIES SEPTEMBER 1986

The benefit outlay for unemployment compensation from all sources in September, 1986 was $6.1 million. This outlay was only slightly (1.5 percent) above the level set in August this year. Claims taken in September amounted to 2,990 compared to 3,090 in the prior month. On the other hand, week compensated rose from 36,730 in August to 37,170 in September, accounting primarily for the slight increase in outlay in September. The average monthly outlay this calendar year through the third quarter is $6.2 million. Compared to, and with the exception of September, four months have been above, and four months have been below the outlay in the current month. The peak occurred in July (seasonal) and the valley in January.



The third quarter outlay was $19.0 million, compared to $18.5 million in the second quarter, and $18.2 million in the first quarter. Compared to the second quarter, the rise is attributable principally to the seasonal rise in claims and compensated weeks. The rise

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 1986

				% Change From	
	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	August 1986	September 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,792	2,867	2,658	- 2.6	- 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,087	35,508	34,316	- 1.6	+ 5.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,813	33,471	32,139	+ 1.0	+ 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$5,480,389	$5,409,877	$4,624,018	+ 1.3	+ 18.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.08	$161.63	$143.88	+ 0.3	+ 12.6
Number of First Payments	1,581	1,720	1,678	- 8.1	- 5.8
Number of Final Payments	934	943	839	- 1.0	+ 11.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,642	9,859	9,494	- 2.2	+ 1.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	130	168	126	+ 22.6	+ 3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,837	2,743	2,961	+ 3.4	- 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,888	2,796	2,929	+ 3.3	- 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$558,760	$542,121	$507,419	+ 3.1	+ 10.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.48	$193.89	$173.24	- 0.2	+ 11.7
Number of First Payments	125	147	134	- 15.0	- 6.7
Number of Final Payments	84	73	76	+ 15.1	+ 10.5
Total Beneficiaries	782	793	825	- 1.4	- 5.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	62	53	60	+ 17.0	+ 3.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	565	555	620	+ 1.8	- 8.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	472	458	492	+ 3.1	- 4.1
Total Benefits Paid	$88,286	$84,590	$85,415	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.05	$184.69	$173.61	+ 1.3	+ 7.7
Number of First Payments	49	34	45	+ 44.1	+ 8.9
Number of Final Payments	27	29	20	- 6.9	+ 35.0
Total Beneficiaries	147	145	152	+ 1.4	- 3.3
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,984	3,088	2,844	- 3.4	+ 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,489	38,806	37,897	+ 1.8	+ 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,173	36,725	35,560	+ 1.2	+ 4.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,127,435	$6,036,588	$5,216,852	+ 1.5	+ 17.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.84	$164.37	$146.71	+ 0.3	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	1,755	1,901	1,857	- 7.7	- 5.5
Number of Final Payments	1,045	1,045	935	0.0	11.8
Total Beneficiaries	10,571	10,797	10,471	- 2.1	+ 1.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

from the first quarter is more directly related to the rise in the average weekly benefit amount from $155 to $163, as compensated weeks fell from 117,400 in the first quarter 116,360 in the third.

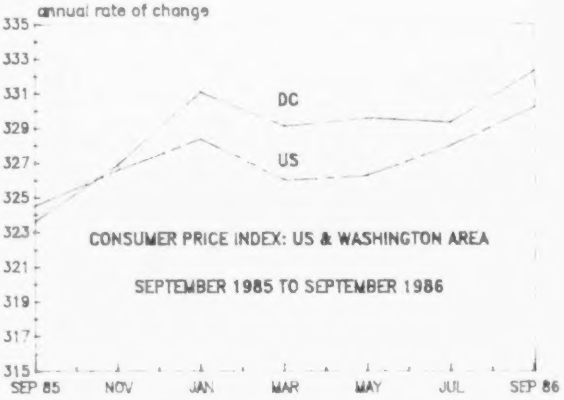
The cumulative outlay through the third quarter is $55.7 million--which is 16.6 percent above the $47.8 million spent through September in 1985. This rise occurred primarily due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount from $145 to $160 for the respective periods. The maximum weekly benefit amount was changed by law from $206 to $250 effective last January, with a corresponding increase in the average weekly benefit amount in 1986. There were 347,555 weeks compensated in 1986, a rise of 18,900 from last year. The estimate of the increase in outlay attributed to the rise in the average weekly benefit amounted is $5.2 million, with $2.7 million because of the rise in the workload.

Nearly 91 percent of the outlay to date was made by the State U.I. Program.

THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent to 332.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in September 1986. For the 12-month period ending in September, the CPI-U rose 2.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (the CPI-W) rose (1.3 percent) from July to September. The September level of 334.6 (1967=100) was 2.2 percent higher than in September 1985.

The 0.9 percent rise in the CPI-U from July to September follows an unusual decline of 0.1 percent in the preceding two-month period. A jump (10.6 percent) in the cost of apparel and upkeep set the forces in motion for the rise. Transportation was the only component registering a decline, a drop of 0.9 percent.



Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices between July and September increased at about the same pace. The U.S. City average was up 0.7 percent from July to September, while the local CPI-U increased 0.9 percent. Over-the-year, the national CPI-U was up 1.8 percent while the local CPI-U was up 2.7 percent. Over the two-month period, all major components (except transportation) posted increases both locally and nationally. The increases tended to be about equal, except apparel and upkeep which jumped by 10.6 percent locally, but only 4.4 percent nationally. This 6.2 percent difference was the primary reason for the local index increasing and, thus, outpacing the national increase. Over-the-year, the prices for housing, apparel and other goods and services increased faster locally while the prices for food and medical care increased more rapidly nationally. The cost of Transportation declined 3.1 percert locally compared to 5.5 percent nationally.

Food and Kindered Products showed the greatest increased as weekly earnings rose $8.88. Weekly hours reflected a very slight decrease of 0.1 of an hour. Hourly earnings increased $0.26. The increase was due to overtime being worked in this industry.

The largest decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly earnings were down $6.22. Weekly hours decreased 0.2 hours. Hourly earnings were down $0.10 an hour. The decrease in Printing and Publishing was due to less overtime being worked.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing average weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1986 decreased $18.39. Average weekly hours dropped 0.7 hour. Average hourly earnings were down $0.29 an hour.

Food and Kindered Products showed the greatest increased as weekly earnings

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U

Expenditure Category	September 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	330.2	0.7	1.8
Washington Area	332.3	0.9	2.7
Food & Beverage	327.8	0.2	4.1
Housing	353.1	0.7	3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	237.5	10.6	1.5
Transportation	300.1	-0.9	-3.1
Medical Care	457.4	0.5	6.4
Entertainment	269.3	1.1	3.2
Other Goods & Services	351.0	2.2	6.8
Special Index:			
Energy b/	160.8	-1.2	-17.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

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Employers

Holiday Helpers Hotline

724-5785

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

PLANNING GUIDE

Labor market information is essential in preparing affirmative action plans. As a service to employers, the Department provides labor force statistics. An update version of the Planning Guide is now available.

Call or write:

Department of Employment Services
Labor Market Information Division
500 C Street N.W. (Suite 201)
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1639

JOB SERVICE

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.95	409.34	423.70	37.7	38.4	38.8	10.37	10.66	10.92
Durable Goods	332.99	364.19	375.87	38.1	39.5	40.2	8.74	9.22	9.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.01	445.54	400.51	46.5	46.8	44.7	9.57e/	9.52e/	8.96a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	415.17	416.33	387.98	41.6	41.8	41.1	9.98a/	9.96a/	9.44d/
Other Durable Goods	252.75	297.58	357.02	33.7	35.3	37.9	7.50	8.43e/	9.42a/
Non-durable Goods	448.72	449.17	467.74	37.3	37.4	37.6	12.03	12.01d/	12.44
Food & Kindred Products	477.63	468.75	597.91	38.8	38.9	38.5	12.31a/	12.05f/	15.53g/
Printing & Publishing	468.26	474.48	470.88	35.8	36.0	13.08	36.0	13.18a/	13.08a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	351.90	343.16	360.26	42.5	41.9	43.3	8.28a/	8.19a/	8.32a/

Total Production Workers	**September'86**	**August '86**	**September'85**
	36,900	36,900	39,600

a/ Overtime.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
e/ More business other than seasonal.
f/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

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We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

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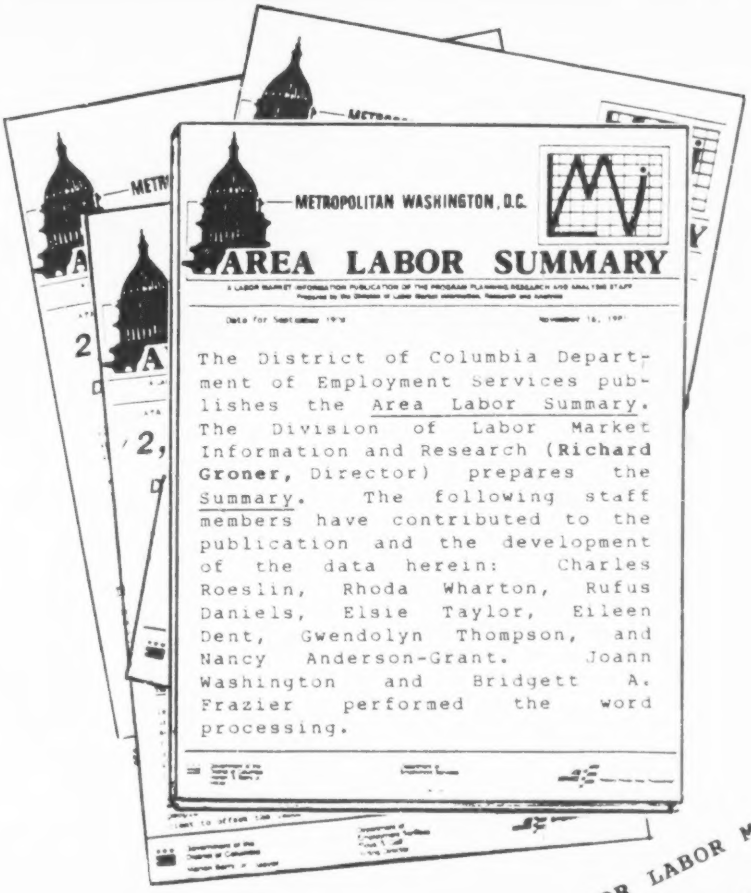
JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (**Richard Groner**, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

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6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational, aptitude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
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1/2/87 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

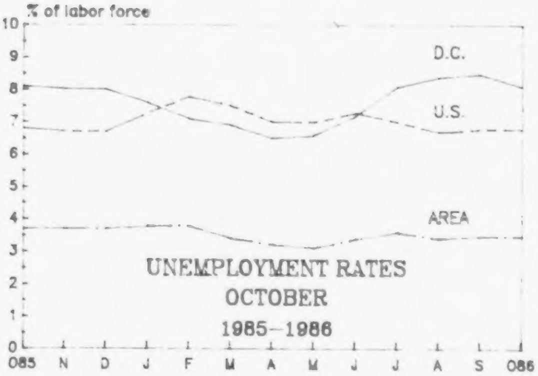
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1986 DECEMBER 19, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Rate Dips to 8.1%

Area Adds 70,000 Jobs Over The Year



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
OCTOBER
1985–1986

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

For the first time in four months, the District's unemployment declined in October--from 8.4 percent the previous month to 8.1 percent. Over the past 13 years, the October unemployment rate has averaged 8.4 percent. This October's rate is below the long term average for the month. Over this same period, the movement between September and October has averaged a decline of 0.1 percentage point. Thus, this October's decline of 0.3 percentage point is probably a significant reduction.

For the first ten months of this year, unemployment in the City has averaged 7.5 percent of the labor force. Technical factors indicate that for the next two months the rate is likely to decline marginally. Thus, this year's annual rate will probably be down from last year's average of 8.5 percent. In fact, this year's rate could be the lowest since 1980 when the annual average was 7.3 percent.

The over-the-month change involved both an increase in the number of District residents who were employed (500) and a decrease in the number unemployed (1,200). In fact, this is the second month in a row that unemployment has declined by over a thousand workers.

Compared to the same time last year (October 1985), the labor market situa-

Job Service . . .

Best Wishes for the New Year

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of
Employment Services

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CALL -(202) 639-1642

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
OCTOBER 1986 a/

	October b/ 1986	September c/ 1986	October 1985	September 1985	Net Change From September 1986	Net Change From October 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	319,400	320,100	321,300	318,800	-700	-1,900
Total Employed	293,600	293,100	295,300	292,500	500	-1,700
Total Unemployment	25,800	27,000	26,000	26,300	-1,200	- 200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.2	-0.3	-----
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,754,400	1,739,600	1,675,700	1,658,700	14,800	78,700
Total Employed	1,707,600	1,695,300	1,627,000	1,610,100	12,300	80,600
Total Unemployed	46,900	44,300	48,700	48,600	2,600	-1,800
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.2	- 0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,073,800	2,059,700	1,997,000	1,977,500	14,100	76,800
Total Employed	2,001,200	1,988,400	1,922,300	1,902,600	12,800	78,900
Total Unemployed	72,700	71,300	74,700	74,900	1,400	-2,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	------	-0.2

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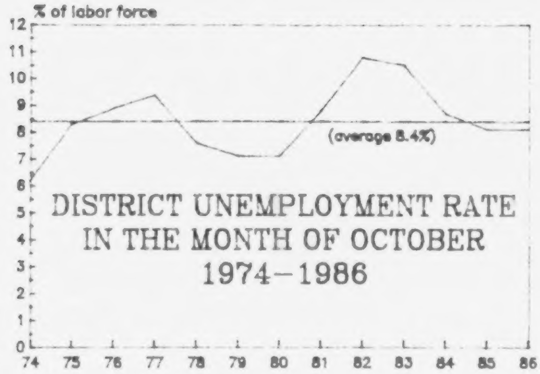
a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park ; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Federick, and Calvert.



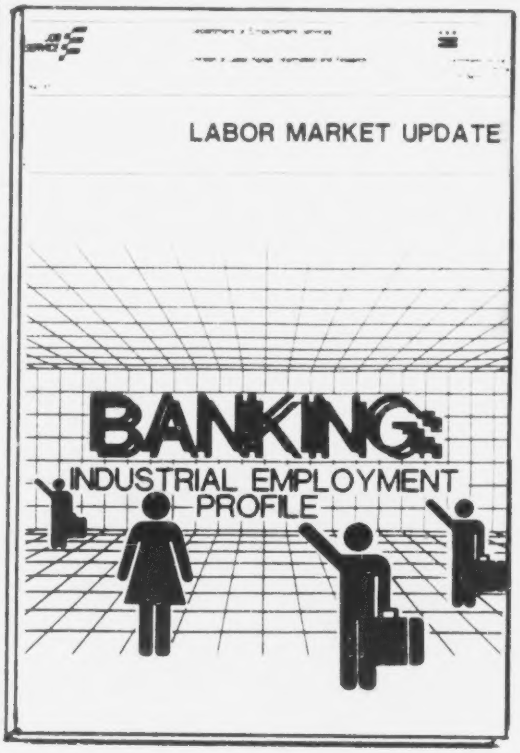
DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER
1974–1986

tion of District residents shows little change. The unemployment rate in October last year was exactly the same as this year (8.1 percent). However, the estimates show marginal declines in all three components of the labor data--the labor force has fallen by 1,900 individuals, employment has declined by 1,700 and joblessness by 200.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCE

In the suburbs during October, 14,800 more people joined the labor force. Only 12,800 found work. Thus, the suburban unemployment rolls increased by 2,600 and the unemployment rate rose marginally to 2.7 percent-- up from 2.5 percent in September. Despite this increase, the rate of unemployment still signals a serious labor shortage of workers who live in Washington's suburbs.

Compared to October of last year, the estimates show positive movements in the suburban labor force. During this 12-month period, nearly 79,000 people living in the suburbs entered the labor force--a 4.7 percent growth rate. The number holding jobs grew by 5 percent, or nearly 81,000 new workers. As a result of an employment expansion greater then the expansion in the labor force, the number of jobless suburbanites fell by 1,800 and the rate of



INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special Labor Market Update of the Banking Industry (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

or

The D.C. Occupational Information
Coordinating Committee

(202) 639-1083

unemployment declined marginally--by two tenths of a percent.

For the Area, the October decrease in unemployment in the District was offset by the increase in the suburbs. As a result, the Area unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent. In October, the Area labor force numbered 2,073,800 people, 85 percent of them suburbanites and 15 percent District residents. However, District residents comprised nearly 36 percent of the Area's jobless, or 2.4 times more than a proportionate share of the total Area unemployment. A condition which produces a shortage of workers from the suburbs and an excess in the District. This imbalanced condition exists despite the fact that the regional economy is operating at or above full employment.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA By City and County

	Oct.[a/] 1986	Sept.[b/] 1986	Oct. 1985
District..............	8.1	8.4	8.1
Prince Georges Co. ...	3.5	3.2	3.2
Alexandria............	3.1	3.0	4.3
Calvert Co.	3.0	2.9	2.7
Manassas..............	2.7	2.4	3.3
Fairfax City..........	2.6	2.8	3.5
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.5	3.8
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.3	2.5
Frederick Co.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.3	2.9
Charles Co.	2.2	2.1	2.3
Falls Church..........	2.1	2.2	3.7
Prince William Co. ...	2.1	2.0	2.5
Stafford Co.	2.0	1.9	2.9
Manassas Park.........	1.9	2.1	1.8
Loudoun Co.	1.8	2.0	2.5

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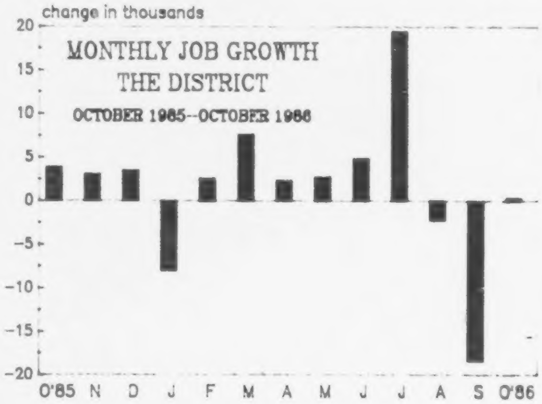
a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,572 in October 1986--down 1,206 from September. In October, 52.6 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.9 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.7 percent. Service workers comprised another 21.3 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing unemployment benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployed was unchanged at 10.1 weeks for all claimants in October. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.2 weeks to 10.0 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.4 weeks.



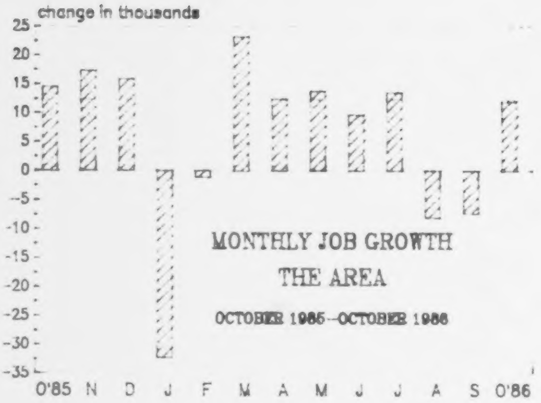
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 400 between September and October of this year. In the private sector, Wholesale/Retail Trade was the only industry to experience growth over the month with 100 new jobs. Growth, in virtually all other industries, remained constant with the exception of Manufacturing with a loss of 100 jobs. In the public sector, the number of Federal jobs increased by 300 over the month, while the number of District Government jobs rose by 200.

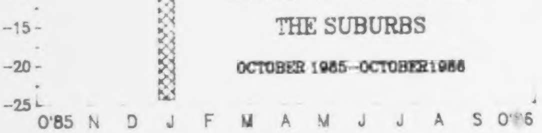
Over the year (October 1986 compared to October 1985) the number of District jobs grew by 18,300. Fifty-nine percent of total job growth was in the private sector (10,800 new jobs). The Services industry, with 10,700 new jobs, was the growth leader, followed by Construction (2,800 new jobs); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400 new jobs); and Manufacturing (200 new jobs). Within the Services industry, Business Services (4,500 jobs), Other Services (2,900 jobs), and Legal Services (2,500 jobs) were the major growth components. Wholesale/Retail Trade experienced a loss of 1,800 jobs along with Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities with a loss of 1,300 jobs. Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (6,000 jobs) and the District Government (1,500 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

Reflecting growth in both the private and public sectors, the number of Area jobs rose by 12,000 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth resulted from seasonal increases (8,600 jobs) in State and Local Government. Federal Government added 300 jobs over the month. Private sector growth was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,100 new jobs) and Construction (1,000 new jobs). General Merchandise Stores was the growth component in the Trade industry with 1,300 new jobs. Slight increases in Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by small declines in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Services, and Mining.



Between October 1985 and October 1986, the number of Area jobs (69,200 jobs) increased dramatically, from 1,936,800 to 2,006,000. Although growth was strong in both the District and the Suburbs, seventy-four percent of the new jobs were outside the City. The private sector accounted for 54,900 of the new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (26,400 jobs) and Construction (12,300 jobs). Public sector jobs rose by 14,300 over the year due to significant growth in State and Local Government (10,900 jobs) and the Federal Government (3,400 jobs).



Due to advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 11,600 between September and October of this year.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	OCT. b/ 1986	SEPT. c/ 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. b/ 1986	SEPT. c/ 1986	OCT. 1985
TOTAL	649.2	648.8	630.9	2,006.0	1,994.0	1,936.8
Total Private Sector	382.6	382.8	371.8	1,434.7	1,431.6	1,379.8
Manufacturing	15.4	15.5	15.2	82.9	82.5	82.5
Total Durables..............	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.9	39.8	40.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products.........	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.1
All Other Durables.........	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.6	14.7
Total Non-Durables...........	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.0	42.7	42.4
Food & Kindered Products...	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing......	12.1	12.2	11.9	31.2	30.9	30.6
All other Non-Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.4	6.4
All Other Manufacturing....	3.3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Construction	16.5	16.5	13.7	128.9	127.9	116.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.2	24.2	25.5	89.3	89.1	88.2
Railroad..................	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.1	36.5
All Transportation........	8.9	9.0	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities..............	15.3	15.3	16.7	45.2	45.2	46.7
Trade	62.8	62.7	64.6	395.7	393.6	387.5
Wholesale.................	9.4	9.4	9.3	74.9	74.1	71.5
Retail....................	53.3	53.2	55.3	320.8	319.5	315.9
General Merchandise......	5.2	4.9	5.0	39.4	38.1	39.5
Food.....................	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.3	43.5	41.6
Automotive...............	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.3	37.3	35.0
Apparel & Accessories....	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.4	22.5	23.1
Eating & Drinking Places.	25.1	25.6	27.5	104.4	104.7	103.8
All Other Retail.........	23.0	22.8	22.7	74.0	73.4	73.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	35.2	34.8	115.1	115.6	108.8
Banking...................	7.1	7.0	7.1	21.2	21.3	20.9
All Other.................	28.1	28.2	27.7	93.9	94.3	87.9

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			WASHINGTON AREA		
	Oct. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986 c/	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986 c/	Oct. 1985
Services	**228.5**	**228.5**	**217.8**	**621.5**	**621.65**	**595.1**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	12.8	12.8	29.9	30.1	29.9
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.2	22.8	22.8
Business Services	50.9	50.7	46.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.5	30.6	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.7	23.1	21.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.2	30.2	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.3	77.0	73.4	568.4	568.7	542.4
Government	**266.5**	**266.0**	**259.1**	**571.3**	**562.4**	**557.0**
Federal Government	216.3	216.0	210.3	361.1	360.8	357.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.2	201.6	199.3
D.C. Government	45.4	45.2	43.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Public sector growth occurred solely in State and Local Government. (8,400 jobs). The private sector accounted for twenty-eight percent. Growth was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs) and Construction (1,000 jobs). Small gains in Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were offset by marginal losses in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Services.

Over the year (October 1986 compared to October 1985), the number of Suburban jobs increased by 50,900. The majority of these new jobs was in the private sector (44,100 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each industry except Mining, which experienced a loss of 100 jobs. Growth was particularyly exuberant in Services (15,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (10,000 jobs), and Construction (9,500 jobs). Public sector growth (6,900 jobs) was concentrated solely in State and Local Government, which has added 9,500 jobs. Federal Government employment declined by 2,600 over the year.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past two years (October 1984 to October 1986), the Washington Area has been creating jobs at a rate of 5.4 percent. This high growth rate has been fueled by an even higher rate of growth (6.6 percent) in the Suburbs. However, starting in early 1985, the rate of job growth began declining, so that now both the Area and the suburbs are now producing new jobs at a rate that is less than their 24 month average. Only in the District is the rate of growth (2.9 percent) the same as its two-year average. For the past three months, the Area's job growth has been stagnated near the 3.6 percent level. Still even at this level, the local economy is producing new jobs at an annual level of 70,000 jobs (about 50,000 in the suburbs and 18,000 in the District).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES OCTOBER 1984 TO OCTOBER 1986

The Area	
Average 24 months	5.4%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, October 1986	3.6%
Current Month	3.6%

The Suburbs	
Average 24 months	6.6%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.9%

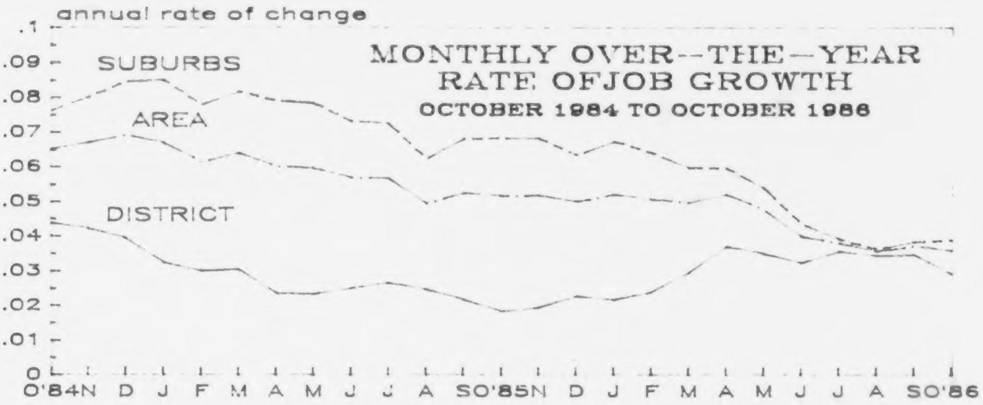
The District	
Average 24 months	2.9%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	2.9%

D.C. BUSINESS BIRTHS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

There were 637 new private firms (excluding private households) added to the District's economy in the first quarter of 1986, as indicated by their new liability under the unemployment insurance laws of the City. Employment in these 637 firms averaged 2,294 per month (3.6 employees per firm), generated $10.5 million in new quarterly wages, or $4,577 per employee. The comparable data for the previous quarter was 425 firms, 1,235 in average monthly employment, or 2.9 employees per firm. Total wages generated by new firms in last quarter amounted to $6.0 million.

The first quarter 1986 average monthly employment for all private firms in the District (excluding private households) was 350,316 with $2.2 billion in quarterly wages, to average $6,185 per employee. This compares with 356,989 average employment last quarter, with $2.1 billion in wages, averaging $5,824 per employee.

The leading industry in the number of new firms in the first quarter was Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services, which added 72 firms, representing 11.3 percent of the total new firms in this analysis. Monthly employment in the quarter averaged 227, and the average wages for the quarter



amounted to $6,249 per employee. Legal services establishments added 60 new firms, and ranked number two in the level of firms added. However, the Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services industry ranked first in salary, with an $8,448 average quarterly wage compared to $7,496 in Legal Services--also ranking second in the salary category. Last quarter the leading industry in the number of firms added was once again Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services, and a tie for second place was held by Eating and Drinking Places, and Legal Services. Legal Services was the leader in the wage category last quarter.

Other significant industries in this quarter in terms of the number of firms added, average employment, or average salary include Eating and Drinking Places, Real Estate Agents and Managers, Offices of Physicians, and Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings. The Eating and Drinking Places industry lead all new industries in average monthly employment, with 252 (8 employees per firm). Real Estate Agents and Managers ranked third from the bottom of the seven selected industries in average employees per month, but was one notch up in salary (fourth from the top) with $5,886 in average quarterly wage. As might be expected, the Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings industry ranked at the bottom in average quarterly wage ($1,939) because of the high concentration of employees, the relatively short average hours per week, and low average hourly wage. The average monthly employment in this industry was 179 (4.5 per firm) ranking third from the top for the seven selected industries.

Noted among the new firms this quarter are, Craw Daddy in the Eating and Drinking Places industry; and Old Line Maintenance, Inc., in the Maintenance Services to Buildings and Other Dwellings industry. The Management and Consulting Services industry welcomed Restaurant Management Systems, Inc.,

NEW FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SELECTED INDUSTRIES

FIRST QUARTER, 1986

	NEW FIRMS ADDED	AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE QUARTERLY WAGE
Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services.............	72	227	$6,249
Legal Services..................	60	147	7,496
Eating and Drinking Places.......	31	252	2,067
Real Estate Agents and Managers..	23	53	5,886
Offices of Physicians...........	20	37	4,018
Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services..............	7	82	8,448
Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and other Buildings	4	179	1,939

SOURCE: LMIR, ES-202 Report. Firms becoming lible for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

and Expand Associates, and ERCI/Systems Integration and Management Corporation, among others. Peter M. Gunnar, P.C., McNeily and Rosenfeld, and Daniel J. Pilliero entered the Legal Services industry; and Delow, Hampton and Associates bolsted the Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services industry.

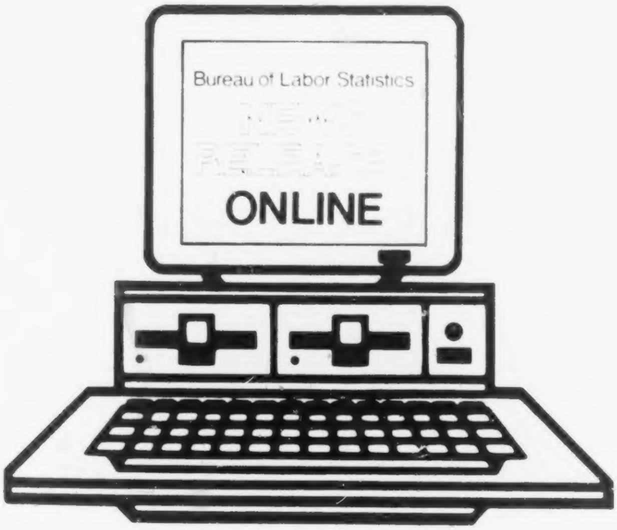
NEW MINIMUM WAGE FOR JANITORS ISSUED

The District Wage-Hour Board on November 5th issued an order raising the minimum wage for 15,000 janitorial workers employed by contract cleaning firms, hospitals, educational institutions, real estate management firms, residential care homes, child care centers and professional organizations. The order, which raises the minimum wage to $4.70 an hour, takes effect January 5, 1987. The order replaces a 1981 order, which set the level at $3.70 an hour.

The Wage-Hour Board found that the Consumer Price Index had increased 28.9 percent since the last minimum wage increase in January 1981. The Board determined that to restore to janitorial workers the purchasing power that the $3.70 minimum wage had done nearly 6 years ago, a 28.9 percent increase in the minimum wage was necessary. The order also provides for a $4.25 an hour wage for adult-learners for up to 30 calendar days.

An estimated 9,800 janitorial workers could receive pay increases as a result of the Board's action.

WAGE AND HOUR BOARD: 576-6942



The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes its principal releases available online through a commercial computer center. There is no charge for the data. Users may access all or parts of the releases, paying only for the actual computer time used, at a rate of about $7.50 per hour for local access and about $20 per hour for access anywhere in the country.

For more information, write to the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212

LABOR FORCE PROFILE: BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE DISTRICT & CENTRAL CITIES

Unemployment rates in the District are generally higher than in the Washington Area and the Nation. The District is, however, a central city and its labor force is predominantly black. (See the August edition of the ALS [pp. 8-14] for a recent profile of unemployment in the District.) The Bureau of Labor Statistics each year publishes the Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, which permits a comparison of black unemployment in several central cities. The data in this annual BLS publication is from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Between 1980 and 1985, The BLS Geographic Profile each year contained black unemployment rates for ten large central cities. Black working age populations in these cities ranged from a high of 70 percent in the District to a low of about 25 percent in New York City. In 1985, only eleven percent of the total U.S. working age population was black.

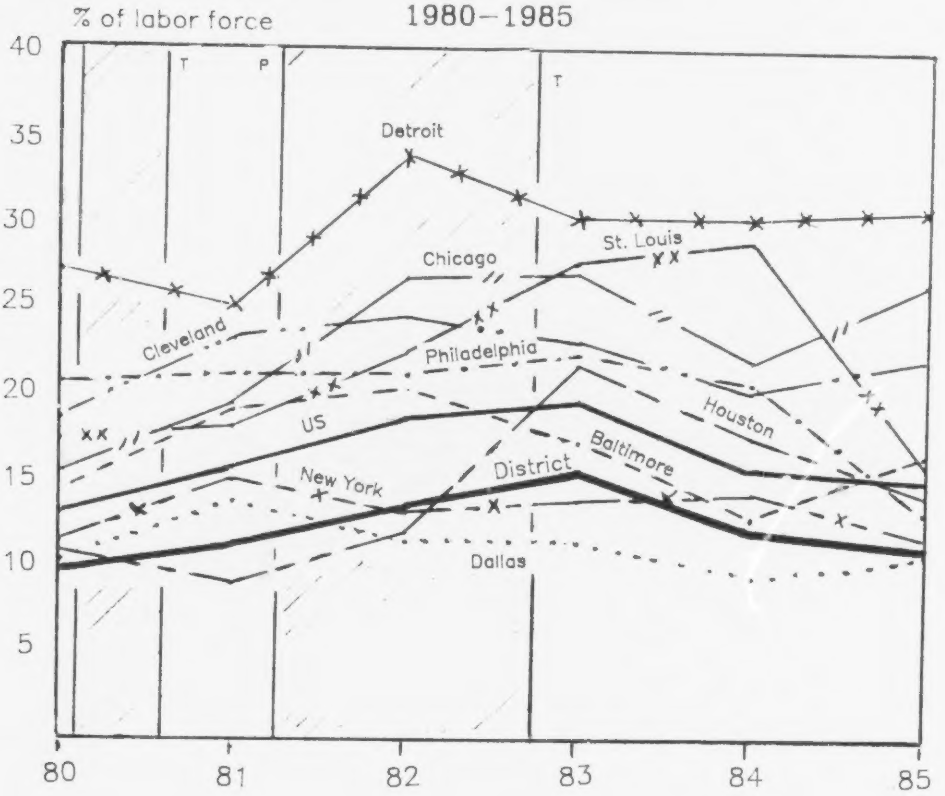
When black unemployment rates for the ten central cities were averaged for the years 1980 through 1985, the District had the second lowest rate. (Detroit with an average of 29.5 percent had the highest. Dallas with 11.2 percent had the lowest.) Over the full six years, the black rate in the

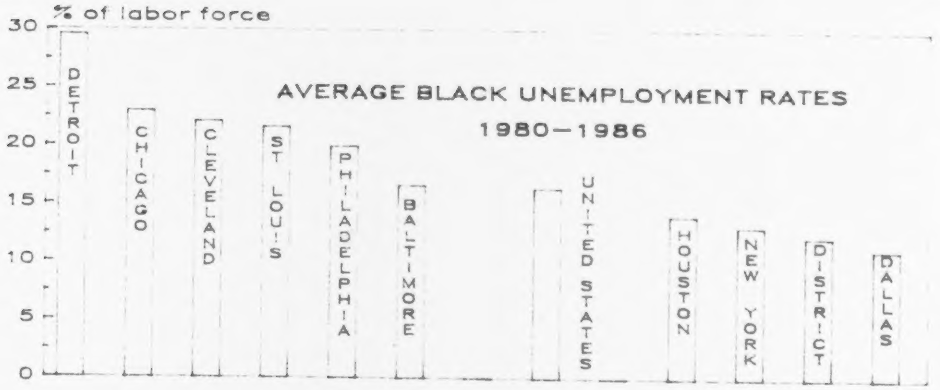
BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT &

SELTECTED CENTRAL CITIES

1980–1985





BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES
1980-1985

	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	29.5	27.2	25.2	33.7	30.2	30.1	30.7
Chicago	23.0	15.4	19.4	26.8	27.0	22.6	26.5
Cleveland	22.1	18.6	23.6	24.5	23.1	20.3	22.3
St. Louis	21.6	17.4	18.0	21.6	27.6	28.7	16.3
Philadelphia	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.0	23.7	20.5	12.8
Baltimore	16.6	14.0	19.1	20.2	17.1	12.7	16.6
United States	16.4	13.2	15.6	18.9	19.5	15.9	15.1
Houston	14.0	10.7	9.0	11.8	21.7	16.5	14.3
New York	13.1	10.8	15.0	13.7	13.9	13.7	11.5
DISTRICT	12.2	9.2	11.1	13.8	15.8	12.1	11.4
Dallas	11.2	10.0	13.1	11.4	11.5	9.6	11.3

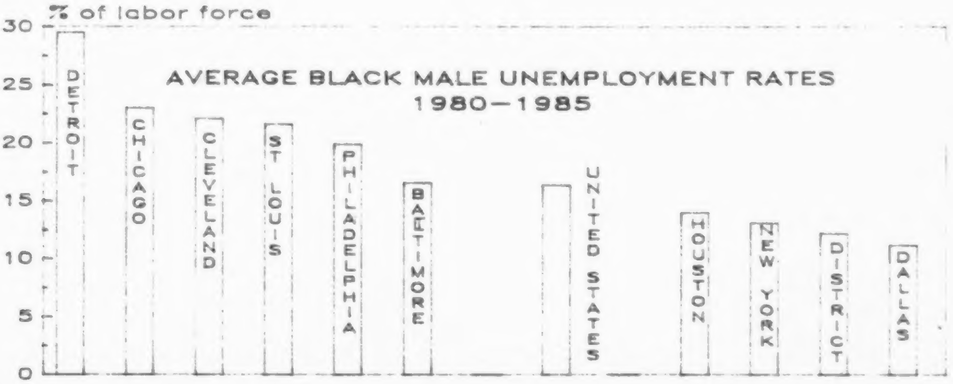
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

District remained below the national. Unlike other central cities (St. Louis and Chicago for example), the District's rate maintained a relatively constant relationship with the national black rate (about 4 percentage points below the national rate).

The study period included two national recessions, the "mini-recession" of 1980 and a major recession in 1981 and 1982. Black unemployment rates peaked in three central cities in 1982, in six cities in 1983 and in one (St. Louis) in 1984. The three cities peaking in 1982 (Detroit, Cleveland and Baltimore), probably did so, because these cities have heavier concentrations of jobs in manufacturing industries. In only two cities (St. Louis and Philadelphia) have black unemployment rates returned to pre-recessionary 1980 levels. The District in 1985 was still 2.3 percentage points above the 1980 average of 9.2 percent, but down more than 4 percentage points from the 1983 high. At some time during the six year period, black unemployment exceeded 20 percent in all but three cities (New York, the District and Dallas). The highest black rate was recorded in 1982 by the city of Detroit, when 1 of every 3 black workers was unemployed. The Detroit black rate is still extremely high with more than 3 of every 10 black workers unemployed in 1985.

Black Unemployment By Sex

Over the study period, the national unemployment rate for black men averaged one percentage point higher than for black women (16.9 percent versus 15.9 percent). In the District the difference was 2.7 percentage points higher for men, but the difference last year (1985) had narrowed to only 0.2 percentage points. When compared to the other seven central cities (data by sex was not available for St. Louis and Cleveland for all six years), the District had the second lowest average black male unemployment rate and the lowest black female rate. Interestingly, in the two Texas cities (Houston and Dallas), the six year average jobless rate for black females was higher than for black men. In the main, however, black men were more severely impacted by the national recession than were black females. The highest rate for either sex was the 36.1 percent unemployment suffered by black males in 1982 in Detroit, but by 1985 the Detroit black male rate had fallen to 1.7 percentage points below the black female rate. Still, unemployment for both Detroit groups in 1985 hovered around 30 percent.


AVERAGE BLACK MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1980—1985

BLACK MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES
1980-1985

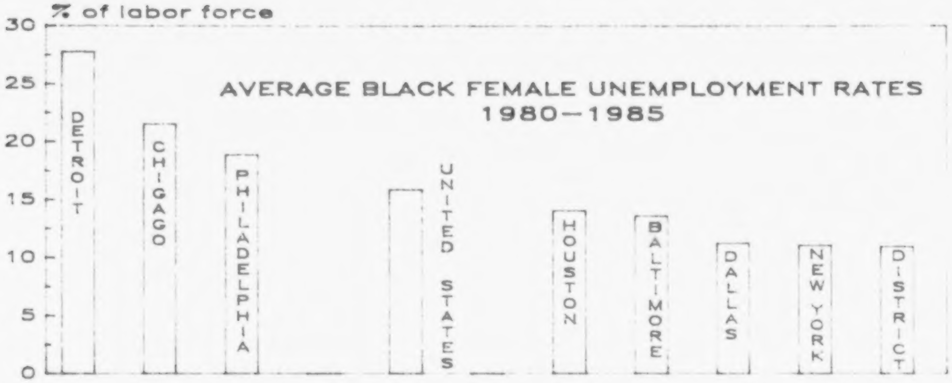
	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	31.0	31.6	26.2	36.1	30.6	31.7	29.9
Chicago	24.2	17.1	21.8	29.1	26.7	22.8	27.5
Philadelphia	21.0	21.8	22.7	25.2	26.2	15.8	14.2
Baltimore	19.8	16.1	17.4	26.8	20.7	17.9	19.8
United States	16.9	13.3	15.7	20.1	20.3	16.4	15.3
New York	15.1	12.6	16.4	16.0	16.9	15.1	13.5
Houston	13.9	9.0	7.5	12.7	23.1	17.0	14.2
DISTRICT	13.6	9.8	12.2	15.9	19.3	12.7	11.5
Dallas	11.1	10.3	11.6	10.7	11.9	10.2	11.6

SOURCE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985.

BLACK FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES
1980-1985

	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	27.8	22.2	24.0	30.7	29.8	28.4	31.6
Chicago	21.5	12.8	16.9	24.5	27.3	22.4	25.3
Philadelphia	18.9	18.9	19.5	16.8	21.5	25.3	11.4
United States	15.9	13.1	15.6	17.6	18.6	15.4	14.9
Houston	14.1	12.8	10.7	10.6	20.1	15.9	14.4
Baltimore	13.6	11.8	20.8	14.1	13.6	7.8	13.6
Dallas	11.2	9.8	14.7	12.0	11.0	8.9	11.0
New York	11.0	8.9	13.5	11.3	10.8	12.2	9.5
DISTRICT	10.9	8.7	10.0	11.7	12.3	11.6	11.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.



Black Teenage Unemployment

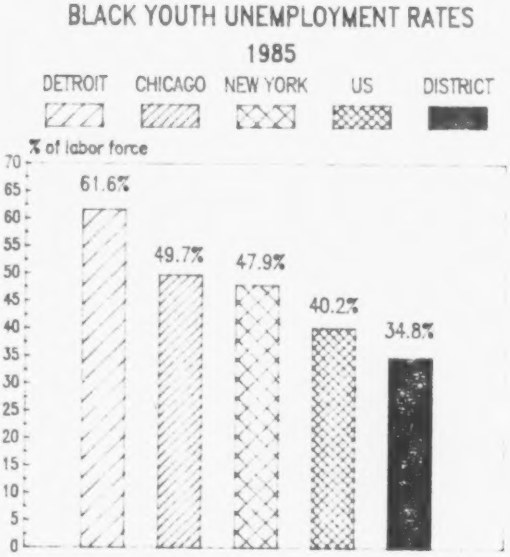
Only in the District did CPS data for black youth (16-19 year old) meet BLS statistical standards for publication in all six years. However, black teenage unemployment in the District can be compared to the rate for the same group at the national level.

NATIONAL AND DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR BLACK YOUTH

	United States	The District
1980	35.8%	28.0%
1981	41.4	37.1
1982	48.0	42.8
1983	46.9	52.4
1984	42.7	40.5
1985	40.7	34.8

Thus, unemployment in the District for black teenagers exceeded the national average in only one of the six years (1983). This probably reflects the significant investment that the District makes in employment and training programs for youth.

Data on black youth unemployment for 1985 was published by BLS for the District and three other larger central cities. The District had the lowest rate.



Observation

The District is a central city with a predominantly black population. When compared to other similar jurisdictions, it had the second lowest rate of black unemployment, as well as, the second lowest for black men, and the lowest rate for black women. Even for black youth, it appears that the City compares rather favorably, although the data for other cities is not extensive. Still, even though the Washington area has experienced very massive job growth (272,600 new jobs since 1980), the area economy has not been able to push black unemployment in the District below double digits.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate decreases slightly between August and September. This September the Area's unemployment rate was up slightly from 3.4 percent in August to 3.5 percent in September. This was the sixteenth lowest rate of all the areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging slightly upward. This was the fifth time this year that the rate had been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the lowest recorded for a major metropolitan area. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of the year saw its rate jump from 3.3 percent to 3.9 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had the same rate of 4.8 percent in September as in August. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington had a September jobless rate of 4.0 percent--up from 3.9 percent for the previous month.

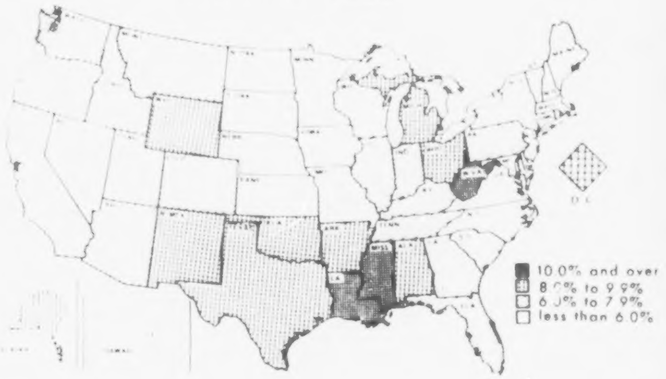
States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 8.5 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 8th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up two notches from the 10th spot held in August. Virginia's rate at 4.3 percent was down from 4.4 percent recorded in August. Maryland's rate was up from 4.0 percent to 4.2 percent, the same as July. Virginia and Maryland ranked 39th and 43rd, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions.

Of the States reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for September, six had declines that exceeded 1 percent. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.3 points) and Michigan (1.5 points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over-the-year in eight states, with the largest increase in Alaska (2.4 points) and Wyoming (2.1 points).

Unemployment Rates by State,

September 1986



The lowest unemployment rates were in three New England States-New Hampshire (2.6 percent), Rhode Island (3.3 percent, and Vermont (3.4 percent). The States with double digits were Louisiana (12.5 percent), West Virginia (11.6 percent), and Mississippi (11.2 percent). Texas which has seen its jobless rate accelerate in the last few months due to the oil extraction crisis, had a September rate of 9.1 percent, the same as August, and out of the double digit column for the third consecutive month.

Thirty-one states recorded unemployment

rates below the national average of 6.8 percent. Out of the 31 states, 23 had rates below 6 percent. Twelve states had below 5 percent.

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the twelfth highest jobless rate at 8.5 percent. The average jobless rate for all 26 selected cities was 8.7 percent. Thus the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 14 posted lower jobless rates over-the-year, 11 recorded higher rates and 1 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 20.4 percent, the same as August. On the other hand, San Francisco had the lowest rate at 4.8 percent. While Boston had the second lowest rate at 5.3 percent. This was the first time in 15 months that Boston did not report the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. The largest over-the-year decreases were reported in Detroit (1.9 percentage points), San Francisco (1.6 percentage points), and New York (1.5 percentage points). The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (4.9 percentage points), Gary (3.3 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.0 percentage points). The District of Columbia's rate was down 0.3 percentage point from last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

	September	
City	1986	1985
1. Gary, IN	20.4	17.1
2. Cleveland, OH	12.1	13.1
3. Houston, TX	11.3	6.4
4. Detroit, MI	11.1	13.0
5. Birmingham, AL	10.9	8.9
6. New Orleans, LA	10.6	11.4
7. Dayton, OH	10.6	10.6
8. Buffalo, NY	9.9	9.5
9. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.8
10. Cincinnati, OH	8.8	9.3
11. Chicago, IL	8.7	9.9
12. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	8.5	8.2
13. Miami, FL	8.5	9.8
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.4	7.5
15. St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.1
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.1
17. Columbus, OH	7.0	7.4
18. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.6
19. Pittsburgh, PA	6.7	7.8
20. Dallas, TX	6.7	6.0
21. New York, NY	6.6	8.1
22. Baltimore, MD	6.6	6.4
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.6
24. Salt Lake City, UT	5.5	5.8
25. Boston, MA	5.3	4.8
26. San Francisco, CA	4.8	6.4

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* Preliminary unemployment rates

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES OCTOBER 1986

The District of Columbia paid $6.1 million in unemployment compensation benefits in October 1986--an amount virtually unchanged (+0.2 percent) from the previous month. The measure showing

DC
is great for
'88

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October 1986

	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	% Change From September 1986	% Change From October 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,395	2,792	3,386	+ 21.6	+ 0.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,156	36,087	35,212	- 2.6	- 0.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,639	33,813	33,171	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,482,779	$5,480,389	$4,827,551	0.0	+ 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.99	$162.08	$145.54	+ 0.6	+ 12.0
Number of First Paym	1,785	1,581	1,788	+ 12.9	- 0.2
Number of Final Paym	955	934	902	+ 2.2	+ 5.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,118	9,642	8,680	- 5.4	+ 5.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	201	130	178	+ 54.6	+ 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,955	2,837	3,401	+ 4.2	- 13.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,965	2,888	3,260	+ 2.7	- 9.0
Total Benefits Paid	$562,572	$558,760	$561,496	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.74	$193.48	$172.24	- 1.9	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	173	125	157	+ 38.4	+ 10.2
Number of Final Payments	94	84	91	+ 11.9	+ 3.3
Total Beneficiaries	807	782	837	+ 3.2	- 3.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	54	62	66	- 12.9	- 18.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	602	565	751	+ 6.5	- 19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	499	472	579	+ 5.7	- 13.8
Total Benefits Paid	$94,650	$88,286	$100,669	+ 7.2	- 6.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.68	$187.05	$173.87	+ 1.4	+ 9.1
Number of First Payments	51	49	57	+ 4.1	- 10.5
Number of Final Payments	36	27	30	+ 33.3	+ 20.0
Total Beneficiaries	151	147	172	+ 2.7	- 12.2
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,650	2,984	3,630	+ 22.3	+ 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,713	39,489	39,364	- 2.0	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,103	37,173	37,010	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$6,140,001	$6,127,435	$5,489,716	+ 0.2	+ 11.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.49	$164.84	$148.33	+ 0.4	+ 11.6
Number of First Payments	2,009	1,755	2,002	+ 14.5	+ 0.3
Number of Final Payments	1,085	1,045	1,023	+ 3.8	+ 6.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,076	10,571	9,689	- 4.7	+ 4.0

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

the most movement from last month was initial claims--up 22 percent. The increase here is seasonal--primarily attributable to the quarterly surge of filers related to the change of base period for determining monetary eligibility. The monthly increase between September and October in 1985 amounted to 28 percent.

The number of weeks compensated in October 1986 stood at 37,100 compared to 37,170 last month. The October workload in 1985 was 37,010--meaning a virtually level workload in all comparable periods. The average weekly benefit payment, however, is another story. The October 1986 average weekly payout was $165.50--up 15 percent from the same period last year. This increase stems from the change from $206 to $250 in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January 1986. There was a resultant rise in the average weekly payment.

The January-October, 1986 outlay is $61.8 million compared to $53.3 million for the same period in 1985. The primary factor in the 1986 increase is again the rise in the maximum weekly benefit amount in 1986.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1986 increased $5.46. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose $0.22 an hour.

The most significant change occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were up $13.94. Average Weekly Hours were down slightly 0.1 of an hour, as Average Hourly Earnings increased $0.43 an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked.

The largest over-all decrease was in the Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly earnings rose $2.35, but weekly hours were down 1.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased $0.39 an hour. The cause of the decrease was less overtime being worked.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
October 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	417.98	412.52	409.19	39.1	39.4	38.1	10.69	10.47	10.74
Durable Goods	385.52	383.04	370.24	41.1	42.0	40.2	9.38	9.12	9.21
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	429.24	445.01	403.62	44.9	46.5	44.5	9.56d/	9.57	9.07a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	437.78	425.11	394.17	41.3	41.8	41.8	10.60a/	10.17a/	9.43
Other Durable Goods	332.33	332.93	339.38	39.8	40.8	37.5	8.35e/	8.16	9.05
Non-durable Goods	446.85	439.19	445.62	37.3	37.0	36.2	11.98	11.87	12.31
Food & Kindred Products	469.09	473.20	544.60	38.8	38.1	35.0	12.09	12.42a/f/	15.56c/g
Printing & Publishing	470.47	456.53	457.70	35.4	35.5	35.1	13.29a/	12.86b/	13.04a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	344.96	347.31	316.30	44.0	42.2	41.4	7.84b/	8.23a/	7.64b/

	October '86	September '86	October '85
Total Production Workers	37,600	37,900	37,200

a/ Overtime.
b/ Less Overtime.
c/ Increase in proportion of Higher paid employees.
d/ More business other than seasonal.
e/ Longer Work Week.
f/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (**Richard Groner**, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

LMIR

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

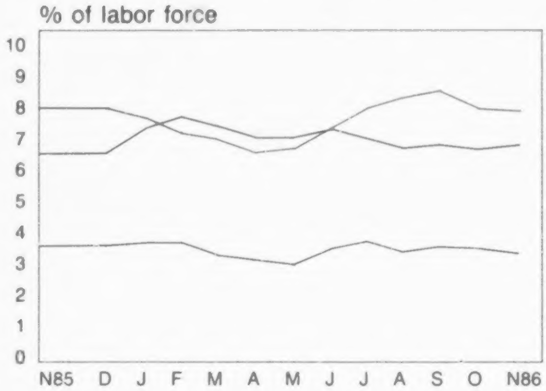
Department of Employment Services

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1986 JANUARY 30, 1987

D.C. Unemployment Rate Drops Third Consecutive Month

Rate of Job Creation Matches Suburbs

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NOVEMBER 1985–1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Joblessness in the District in November measured 7.9 percent of the labor force—down from 8.1 percent in October. This was the third consecutive monthly decline and the first time since June that the unemployment rate has been below 8 percent.

The District's labor force (the number of residents working or actively seeking work) increased in November by 3,100 as some residents sought work for the holidays. The November increase in the employment (3,400) was sufficient to absorb the seasonal labor force increase, as well as a small number (300) of the unemployed. This monthly labor market interaction resulted in the 0.2 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate.

> ***"Washington D.C.***
> ***is the most***
> ***important city***
> ***in the world***
> ***and***
> ***we're proud of it."***
>
> **Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.**

★★★

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING NOVEMBER 1986 [a]

					Net Change From	
	November[b] 1986	October[c] 1986	November 1985	October 1985	October 1986	November 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,100	320,000	322,600	321,300	3,100	500
Total Employed	297,600	294,200	296,800	295,300	3,400	800
Total Unemployed	25,500	25,800	25,800	26,000	-300	-300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	-0.2	-0.1
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,753,500	1,755,500	1,692,700	1,675,700	-2,000	60,800
Total Employed	1,705,600	1,707,500	1,643,900	1,627,000	-1,900	61,700
Total Unemployed	47,900	48,000	48,900	48,700	-100	-1,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	----	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,076,600	2,075,500	2,015,300	1,997,000	1,100	61,300
Total Employed	2,003,200	2,001,800	1,940,700	1,922,300	1,400	62,500
Total Unemployed	73,400	73,800	74,700	74,700	-400	-1,300
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	-0.1	-0.2

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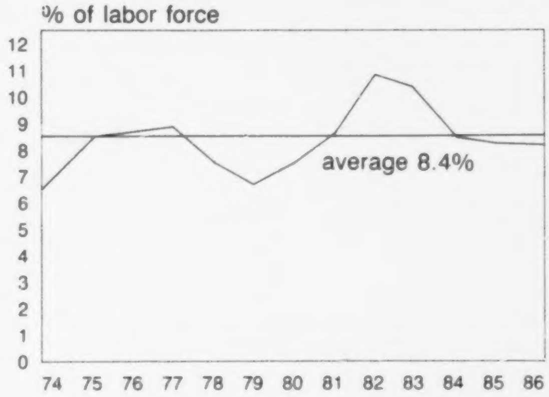
[a] Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
[b] Preliminary.
[c] Revised.
[d] Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1974–1986



Compared to November of 1985, the labor force status of District residents showed little change over the year. There were an additional 500 residents with jobs and 300 fewer in the unemployment lines. The jobless rate was 0.1 percentage point lower. Over the last thirteen years, the District's unemployment rate has averaged 8.4 percent for the month of November, so this year's rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month. After eleven months of 1986, the unemployment rate has averaged 7.6 percent. Thus with only one more month to record, it is probable that the 1986 annual average will be the lowest since 1980, when the rate averaged 7.3 percent.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA By City and County

	Nov.[a] 1986	Oct.[b] 1986	Nov. 1985
District	7.9	8.1	8.0
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.5	3.1
Calvert Co.	3.3	3.0	2.5
Alexandria	3.2	3.2	4.4
Frederick Co.	2.7	3.0	2.4
Montgomery Co.	2.7	2.6	2.4
Manassas	2.6	2.3	3.0
Fairfax City	2.5	2.8	3.3
Arlington Co.	2.5	2.7	3.7
Charles Co.	2.4	2.2	2.4
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.4	2.9
Stafford Co.	2.3	2.0	2.7
Falls Church	2.2	2.4	4.0
Prince William Co.	1.9	2.1	2.5
Loudoun Co.	1.9	2.0	2.3
Manassas Park	1.8	1.8	1.7

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[a] Preliminary
[b] Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The suburban unemployment rate in November remained unchanged from the previous month at 2.7 percent of the labor force. Masked by this unchanged rate, however, were declines in the size of the labor force (–2,000), the number of employed (–1,900) and the number of unemployed (–100). Still some 1,705,600 suburbanites held jobs in November, an increase of 61,700 workers over the year. Labor market activity of suburban workers during the twelve months between November 1985 and 1986 produced only a small 0.2 percentage point decline in the jobless rate.

Activities in the District and the Suburbs during November produced a slight (0.1 percentage point) decline in the Washington Area's unemployment rate. Because labor force and employment growth in the District were larger than the suburban declines, the Area's labor force and employed residents showed relatively small increases (1,100 and 1,400) respectively, while the number of unemployed declined by 100.

Compared to a year ago (November 1985), the number of employed Area residents increased by over 3 percent or by 62,500 individuals. In November there were 2,003,200 area residents working, 85 percent of whom

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lived in the suburbs and 15 percent in the District. Because this employment growth was larger than the growth in the labor force (by 1,200 people), the number of unemployed Area residents declined by 1,300—1,000 suburbanites and 300 District residents.

The National civilian unadjusted unemployment rate in November was 6.6 percent—down from 6.7 percent in November of 1985. Thus over the year, unemployment rates in the District, the Surburbs, the Area and the Nation were relatively unchanged.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

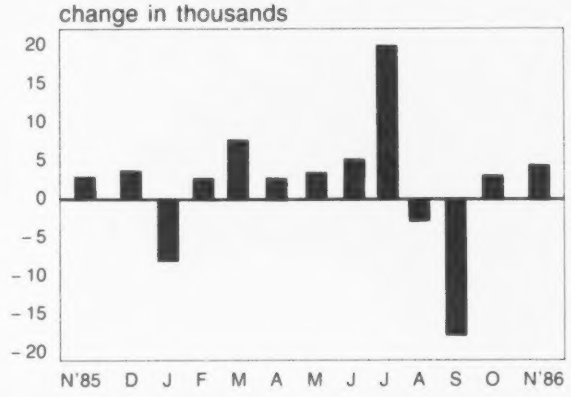
The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,440 in November 1986—down by only 170 from October. In November, 52.7 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.2 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.8 percent. Service workers comprised another 20.9 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in November. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.9 weeks to 9.8 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.3 weeks to 10.6 weeks.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 4,500 between October and November of this year. Sixty percent of this growth occurred in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance of the private sector growth occurred in the Services (1,500 new jobs) and Retail Trade (1,000 new jobs). Except for Services and Retail Trade, private sector growth was either marginal or non-existent. Over the month, public sector growth (1,800 new jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (1,200 jobs).

Over the year (November 1986 compared to November 1985), District employment rose by 3.4 percent (21,500 new jobs). The private sector accounted for 62 percent (13,300 jobs) of the total. Not surprisingly, 92 percent of the private sector jobs were in Services (12,200 jobs). Business Services (5,100 jobs), Other Services (3,900 jobs) and Legal Services (2,400 jobs) were the big gainers in the Services industry. The only private sector losses occurred in Retail Trade (−1,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (−1,300 jobs). In the public sector, jobs increased by 8,200. Federal employment accounted for 73 percent of the increase with 6,000 new jobs.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986

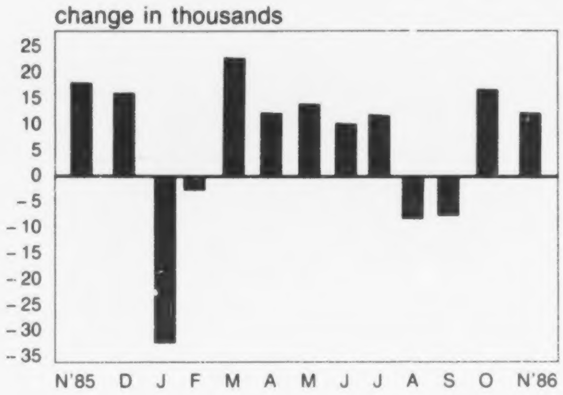


JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 10,800 between October and November of 1986.

Eighty-two percent of this over the month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade reflecting the abundant optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Eighty-eight percent of the growth in the Trade industry occurred in the Suburbs. Slight increases were registered in Transportation (700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500 jobs). Construction (−400 jobs) and Manufacturing (−100 jobs) declined marginally. Public sector growth was concentrated solely in State and Local Government (2,500 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986



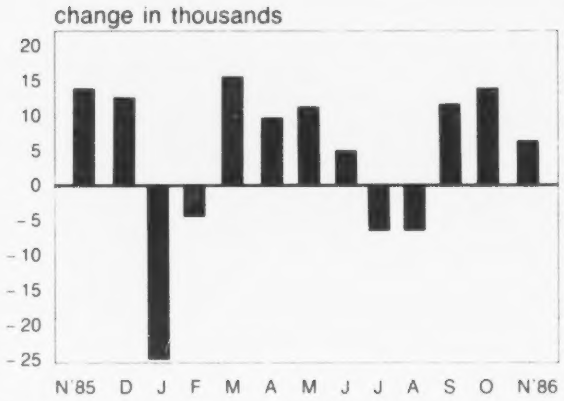
Over the year (November 1985 to November 1986), the Area registered strong gains in the private (55,300 new jobs) and public (11,000 new jobs) sectors. In the private sector, employment was up 4.0 percent. The Services industry dominated growth with 28,200 new jobs, followed by Construction with 12,300 jobs. Pronounced gains in the public sector were concentrated in State and Local Government (9,100 jobs). The number of Federal jobs increased over the year by 2,100 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs rose by 6,300 between October and November of 1986. Private sector employment rose by 6,200 over the month—a 0.6 percent increase. Ninety-two percent of the private sector jobs were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (5,700 new jobs). Except for the gain in Wholesale/Retail trade and the marginal decline in Construction (−500 jobs), private sector gains were marginal to nil. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government with 1,100 jobs.

Over the year (November 1985 compared to November 1986), the Suburban economy has experienced an exuberant growth of 44,900 new jobs (3.4 percent). The private sector accounted for ninety-four percent of this growth, with 42,000 jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (16,000 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,700 jobs) and Construction (8,600 jobs). The Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the Suburban economy. In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 6,900 new jobs, while the Federal Government experienced a reduction of 3,900 jobs over the year.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986



Job Service . . .

- Labor Market Information

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985
TOTAL	655.5	651.0	634.0	2,020.5	2,009.7	1,954.1
Total Private Sector	387.1	384.4	373.8	1,447.8	1,438.9	1,392.5
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	15.2	82.7	82.8	83.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	40.0	40.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.5
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.7	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	42.9	42.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.1	12.0	31.0	31.1	31.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.3	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	16.7	16.6	13.0	128.4	128.8	116.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.2	24.2	25.5	90.2	89.5	88.1
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.8
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.9	39.3	36.5
All Transportation	8.8	8.9	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.4	15.3	16.7	45.4	45.3	46.8
Trade	63.9	62.9	65.7	403.0	396.3	396.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.4	75.1	74.4	72.0
Retail	54.5	53.5	56.3	327.9	321.8	324.1
General Merchandise	5.3	5.2	5.3	41.7	39.4	42.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.0	43.2	42.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2	37.3	34.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.2	23.4	23.8
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	25.2	27.8	104.9	104.4	104.4
All Other Retail	23.6	23.1	23.1	75.9	74.0	75.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.3	35.2	34.9	115.8	115.3	109.5
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.5	21.3	21.0
All Other	28.2	28.1	27.7	94.4	94.0	88.5

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Continued from page 6

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986[b]	Oct. 1986[c]	Nov. 1985
Services	**231.7**	**230.2**	**219.5**	**626.5**	**625.0**	**598.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.0	13.0	12.6	30.4	30.1	30.0
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.6	23.2	23.4
Business Services	51.2	51.0	46.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.8	30.6	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.9	23.6	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.2	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.4	77.7	74.5	572.5	571.6	544.9
Government	**268.4**	**266.6**	**260.2**	**572.2**	**570.8**	**561.6**
Federal Government	216.7	216.3	210.7	360.5	361.0	358.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.3	209.8	203.2
D.C. Government	46.6	45.4	44.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

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[a] Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
[b] Preliminary.
[c] Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

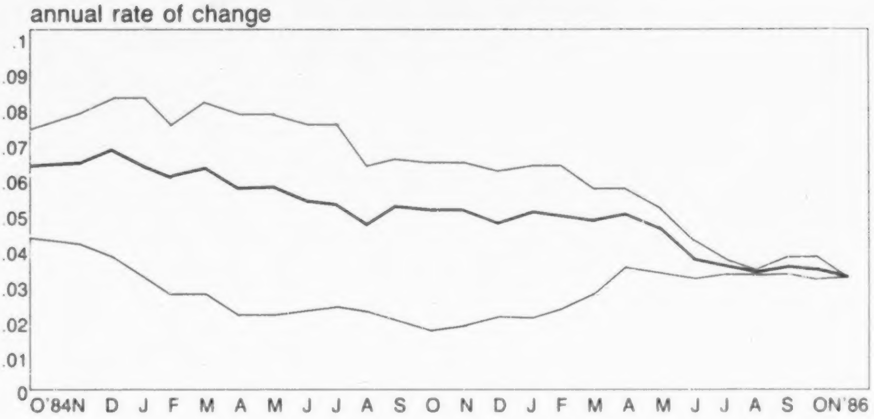
Between October and November, the rate of job creation in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District measured 3.4 percent in all three jurisdictions. This was the first time in the past 25 months that the District's rate of new job growth has equaled that of the Area and the Suburbs.

Over the 25 month period, job creation in the Area and the Suburbs has been increasing, but at a decreasing rate. For example, the rate of over the year job creation in the Area hit a high point (6.9 percent) in December of 1984 and has declined to the current November rate (3.4 percent). Similarly the Suburban rate has declined from a high in January 1985 of 6.4 percent to 3.4 the past November. In contrast to the Area and its suburbs, the District's over the year job creation rate hit a low point of 1.8 percent in October 1985 and has been increasing at an increasing rate to its current rate (3.4 percent) in November. Only in the District is the current job creation rate (3.4 percent) above the 25 month average growth (3.0 percent).

In absolute terms, between November 1984 and 1985 the Area produced 96,400 new jobs. During the period November 1985 and the past November, however, this production fell off to 66,400. Similarly, the suburban job growth declined 84,300 between November 1984 and 1985 to 44,900 between November 1985 and 1986. On the other hand, the District's economy has produced more jobs (21,500) in the recent period (November 1985–1986) than in the previous year (12,500 jobs).

The U.S. economy over the past year (November 1985 to November 1986) has produced 2,403,000 new jobs—a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Thus, the District, the Suburbs and the Washington Area are creating new jobs at a faster clip than the national economy.

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984–NOVEMBER 1986



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES OCTOBER 1984 TO NOVEMBER 1986

The Area	
Average 25 months	5.2%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, November 1986	3.4%
Current month	3.4%

The Suburbs	
Average 25 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, November 1986	3.4%
Current month	3.4%

The District	
Average 25 months	3.0%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	3.4%

LABOR MARKET UPDATE

BANKING
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
PROFILE

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special *Labor Market Update* of the Banking Library (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

NEW AGENCY DIRECTOR F. ALEXIS H. ROBERSON

Mayor Marion Barry Jr. has selected F. Alexis H. Roberson as the new Director for the Department of Employment Services. The announcement was made at an official press conference on December 12, 1986. Mrs. Roberson's cabinet-level appointment is subject to confirmation by the D.C. City Council. Since 1983, Mrs. Roberson has served the District as the Director of the Department of Recreation, where she conceptualized and developed a large number of innovative recreation and leisure programs for the community.

Following the Mayor's announcement Mrs. Roberson met with the key managers and employees of the Department of Employment Services. During the visit she stressed the need for employee support and talked about the critical challenges ahead for the agency whose multi-responsibilities include providing employment training opportunities for District residents. The agency also administers the city's Unemployment Compensation Program, Labor Standards and a spectrum of labor exchange activities.

Before joining the Department of Recreation in 1980 as its Deputy Director, Mrs. Roberson served as the Deputy Director of the Washington Office of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, one of the nation's largest employment training programs for young adults. With 16 years of administrative experience in the field of employment services and management, Mrs. Roberson said she looks forward to the opportunity to serve the City, its Citizens, and the business community as the Director of Employment Services.

NEW DISTRICT FIRMS SECOND QUARTER, 1986

During the second quarter of 1986, 512 new firms began operating in the District of Columbia according to records of establishments becoming liable under its unemployment compensation laws. These firms generated $6.9 million in wages and averaged 1,764 employees per month. The number of employees per establishments averaged 3.4, compared to 18.2 for all firms during that quarter.

The three leading industries in the number of new firms added were Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services; Eating and Drinking Places; and Legal Services. From the average monthly employment perspective, the leading industries were Eating and Drinking Places; Detective Agencies and Protective Services; and Temporary Help Supply Services, in that order. If the industries were considered according to the average number of employees per establishment, still another hierarchy emerges: (Detective Agencies and Protection Services; Temporary Help Supply Services; and Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings). The new industries offering the best potential for economic security in terms of wages were Legal Services; Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services; and Real Estate Agents and Managers.

Some prominent establishments among the newcomers during the second quarter include Barrueta Associates; the Willard Hotel; Govataff, Donn and Borcz; Porterhouse Cleaning and Maintenance Services, Inc.; Advanced Placement Services, Inc.; Executive Security, Inc.; Professional Development Corporation; Disc Payroll Services; Northeast Contractors, Inc.; Burger King of L'Enfant Plaza; and The Bank.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate decreases slightly between September and October. This October the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 242 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging slightly upward. This is the sixth time this year the rate has been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986 saw its rate fall from 3.9 percent to 2.9 percent, one full percentage point. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington—had an October rate of 5.0 percent up from 4.8 percent recorded in September. The Richmond-Petersburg Area—110 miles to the south of Washington—had an October jobless rate of 4.2 percent—up from 4.0 percent the previous month.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 9th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one notch from the 8th spot held in September. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was up from 4.3 percent recorded for September. Maryland's rate was up from 4.2 to 4.3 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 40th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions.

The lowest unemployment rates were in four New England states—New Hampshire (2.4 percent), Connecticut,

NEW FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECOND QUARTER 1986

	No. of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Aver. Emp. per Firm	Total Quarterly Wages	Aver. Qt. Wage Per Employee
Total: All Firms	19,804	359,676	18.2	$2,130,342,903	$5,923
Total: All New Firms	512	1,764	3.4	6,921,242	3,923
New Firms by Selected Industries					
Eating and Drinking Places	34	281	8.3	426,619	1,518
Real Estate Agents & Managers	11	58	5.3	356,643	6,149
Cleaning & Maintenance Services to Buildings, NCD	3	104	34.7	272,197	2,617
Advertising Agencies	6	30	5.0	124,266	4,142
Temporary Help Services	3	117	39.0	73,909	632
Management Consulting/Public Relations	51	109	2.1	708,661	6,501
Detective & Protective Agencies	3	125	41.7	498,447	3,987
Business Services, NEC	11	32	2.9	107,715	3,366
Legal Services	28	63	2.3	428,778	6,806

SOURCE: DOES/LMIR. Firms becoming liable for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

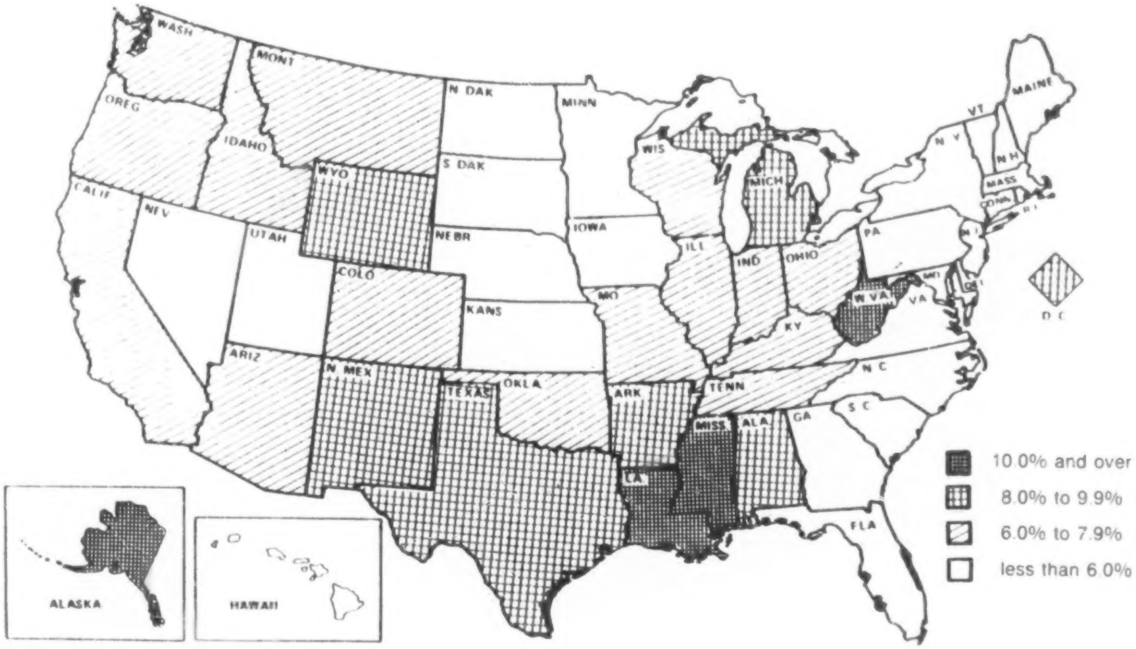
Rhode Island (both 3.3 percent) and Massachusetts (3.4 percent). Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (12.9 percent), West Virginia (11.5 percent), Mississippi (11.1 percent), and Alaska (10.8 percent). Of the states reporting over the year decreases in unemployment rates for October, 11 reported declines that exceeded 1 percentage point. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.3 points) and Illinois (1.9 points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 point over the year in nine states, with the largest increases in Alaska (2.4 points) and Mississippi (2.0 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate at 8.1 percent. This was up one notch from September when the District held the twelfth position. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 8.2 percent. Thus, the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 17 posted lower jobless rates over the year, 6 recorded higher rates and 3 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 19.2 percent. On the other hand, Boston had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. Last month, San Francisco at 4.8 percent recorded the lowest. This month, it had the second lowest rate at 5.1 percent. The largest over the year increases were recorded in Gary (2.5 percent) and Houston (2.0 percent). Birmingham had an increase of 1.6 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1986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KY
ARIZ
N MEX
OKLA
ARK
TENN
N C
TEXAS
S C
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

City	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1985
1. Gary, IN	19.2	16.7
2. Cleveland, OH	11.4	12.8
3. Houston, TX	11.0	9.0
4. New Orleans, LA	10.7	11.0
5. Birmingham, AL	10.3	8.7
6. Detroit, MI	10.0	12.1
7. Newark, NJ	10.0	10.8
8. Dayton, OH	9.7	11.1
9. St. Louis, MO	8.6	8.0
10. Buffalo, NY	8.5	9.9
11. Chicago, IL	8.1	10.3
12. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	**8.1**	**8.1**
13. Miami, FL	8.0	8.2
14. Cincinnati, OH	7.8	9.4
15. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.0
16. New York, NY	6.9	8.4
17. Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.2
18. Dallas, TX	6.7	6.2
19. Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.1
20. Los Angeles, CA	6.6	7.8
21. Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.6
22. Columbus, OH	6.0	7.3
23. Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	5.6
24. Philadelphia, PA	5.4	6.4
25. San Francisco, CA	5.1	6.1
26. Boston, MA	3.9	3.9

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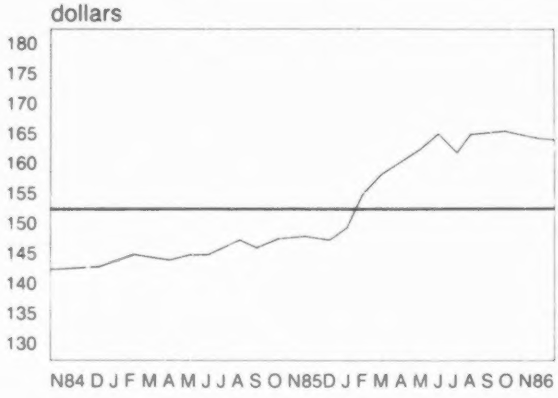
*Preliminary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES NOVEMBER 1986

The District of Columbia took 2,870 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits in November 1986 representing all programs. This claim load was 21 percent below the October level—a seasonal peak month associated with the change of base period for determining eligibility. Other relevant activity measures (weeks claimed, weeks compensated, and benefits paid) also reflect the return to "normalcy" after the seasonal peak. They declined 12, 13, and 13 percent respectively. The monthly benefit outlay was $5.3 million.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT
ALL PROGRAMS
NOVEMBER 1984–NOVEMBER 1986



Compared to November of last year, the current claim load was practically the same (−1.3 percent). Also, weeks claimed were virtually unchanged at one-half percent above last year; and weeks compensated rose just two percent. The activity in November, as measured by initial claims, weeks claimed and weeks compensated, appears to be "normal"—comparatively speaking. The measure which does deviate considerably when compared to last November is the amount of benefits paid. This change is due to a regulatory change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250, effective January 1986. The average weekly benefit amount increased from $149 in November 1985 by 11 percent to $165 in November 1986. The total outlay over the year increased 13 percent as compensated weeks also rose slightly.

The Unemployment Compensated Program has taken 37,700 claims in total for the January-November 1986 period. This is slightly (2.4 percent) ahead of the 36,810 claims taken during the same period in 1985. Weeks actually compensated amounted to 417,050 for the current eleven-month period, and ran 4.9 percent above the 397,440 idle weeks compensated in the first eleven months of 1985.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1986

	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	% Change From October 1986	% Change From November 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,724	3,395	2,748	-19.8	-0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,070	35,156	30,479	-11.6	+1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,297	33,639	28,498	-12.9	+2.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,764,923	$5,482,779	$4,168,910	-13.1	+14.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.64	$162.99	$146.29	-0.2	+11.2
Number of First Payments	1,469	1,785	1,514	-17.7	-3.0
Number of Final Payments	821	955	687	-14.0	+19.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,778	9,118	8,389	-3.7	+4.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	106	201	106	-47.3	+0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,640	2,955	2,875	-10.7	-8.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,708	2,965	2,766	-8.7	-2.1
Total Benefits Paid	$509,389	$562,572	$471,079	-9.5	+8.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$188.11	$189.74	$170.31	-0.9	+10.5
Number of First Payments	130	173	124	-24.9	+4.8
Number of Final Payments	74	94	73	-21.3	+1.4
Total Beneficiaries	774	807	792	-4.1	-2.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	43	54	58	-20.3	-25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	466	602	639	-22.6	-27.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	386	499	511	-22.6	-24.5
Total Benefits Paid	$73,803	$94,650	88,450	-22.0	-16.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$191.20	$189.68	$173.09	+0.8	+10.5
Number of First Payments	26	51	43	-49.0	-39.5
Number of Final Payments	19	36	33	-47.2	-42.4
Total Beneficiaries	125	151	167	-17.2	-25.1
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,873	3,650	2,912	-21.3	-1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,176	38,713	33,993	-11.7	+0.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,391	37,103	31,775	-12.7	+1.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,348,115	$6,140,001	$4,728,439	-12.9	+13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.11	$165.49	$148.81	-0.2	+11.0
Number of First Payments	1,625	2,009	1,681	-19.1	-3.3
Number of Final Payments	914	1,085	793	-15.8	+15.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,677	10,076	9,348	-4.0	+3.5

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[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[c] No joint claims.

THE WASHINGTON, DC AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 334.0 (1967 = 100) during the 2 months ended in November. For the 12 month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 2.2 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.4 percent from September to November. The November CPI-W level of 335.9 was 1.6 percent higher than in November 1985.

The 0.5 percent advance in the CPI-U from September to November follows an increase of 0.9 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increased costs of housing, education, medical care, and transportation were partially offset by lower costs for grocery store foods, entertainment, and apparel.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, earlier in the year, prices seemed to be stabilized more locally than nationally. However, toward the end of the year the trend reversed itself. The U.S. City average was up 0.2 percent from September to November while the local CPI-U rose 0.5 percent. Over the year, the national CPI-U rose 1.3 percent while the local CPI-U was up by 2.2 percent. Over the two-month period, prices of housing, and other goods and services tend to be increasing more locally while prices of food and beverages, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care and entertainment tend to be increasing more nationally. Over the year, prices were higher for food and beverages, medical care, and entertainment nationally than locally. While prices for housing and other goods and services were higher locally than nationally. Prices are about the same for apparel, upkeep, and transportation.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	November 1986	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	330.8	0.2	1.3
Washington Area	334.0	0.5	2.2
Food & Beverage	323.9	-1.2	2.0
Housing	358.1	1.4	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	237.0	-0.2	0.9
Transportation	300.7	0.2	-4.1
Medical Care	461.0	0.8	5.6
Entertainment	267.5	-0.7	0.9
Other Goods & Services	356.8	1.7	7.1
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	154.3	-4.0	-19.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

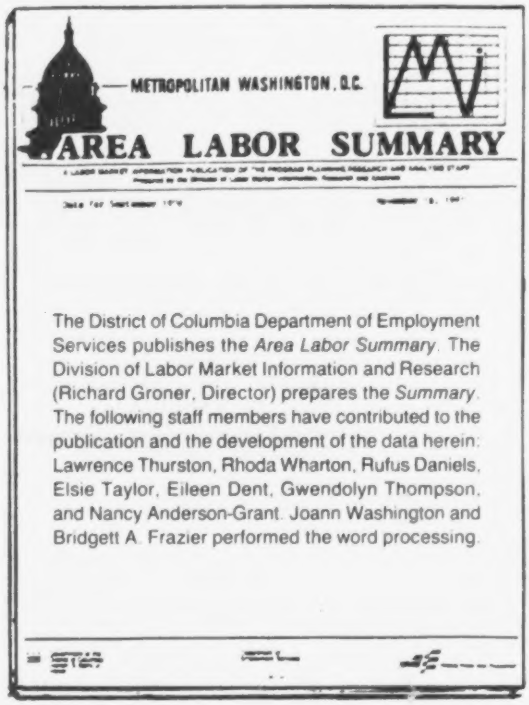
[a] 1967 = 100, except as noted.
[b] June 1978 = 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1986 increased $3.37. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight decrease of 0.2 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 14 cents an hour.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies showed the greatest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $10.91. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.7 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 9 cents an hour. The increase was due to more overtime being worked.

None of the published industries showed an overall decrease for the month of November 1986.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the *Area Labor Summary*. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
NOVEMBER 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	412.23	408.86	413.79	39.0	39.2	39.0	10.57	10.43	10.61
Durable Goods	388.41	382.12	375.74	41.9	41.4	41.2	9.27	9.23	9.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	424.20	428.54	403.15	44.7	45.3	44.4	9.49[a]	9.46	9.08[a]
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	431.15	420.24	392.08	41.9	41.2	41.8	10.29[a]	10.20[c]	9.83
Other Durable Goods	345.24	340.57	352.84	41.1	40.4	39.6	8.40	8.43[b]	8.91
Non-durable Goods	433.42	433.70	447.33	36.3	37.1	37.0	11.94	11.69	12.09
Food & Kindred Products	470.92	468.22	552.99	38.6	38.6	35.7	12.20[f,a]	12.13[d]	15.94
Printing & Publishing	448.70	451.97	457.57	34.2	35.2	36.2	13.12[a]	12.84[a]	12.64[d]
Other Non-durable goods	350.73	345.93	328.50	43.3	43.9	41.9	8.10[e]	7.88[d]	7.84

Total Production Workers	November '86	October '86	November '85
	38,600	38,400	37,600

(a) = Overtime, (b) = Longer work week, (c) = Increase in the proportion of lower paid workers, (d) = Less overtime, (e) = Higher hourly earnings, because of piece work or higher incentive pay, (f) = Data not comparable with previous years due to a break occurring in data, (g) = Data not comparable to current year.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

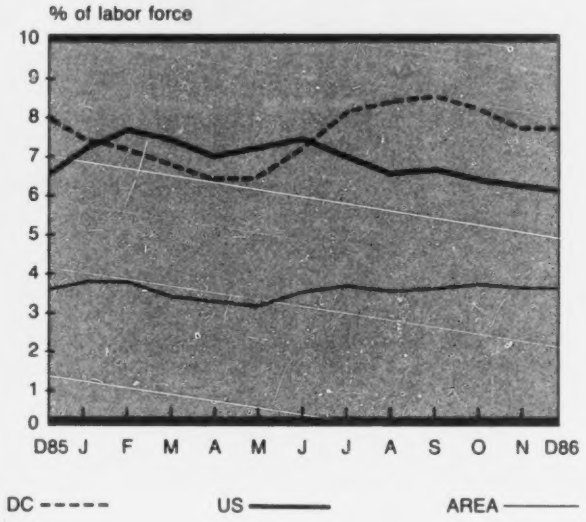
THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1986

FEBRUARY 1987

D.C. Unemployment Rate Remains Unchanged at 7.9%, Jobs Grow at 3.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECEMBER 1985 TO 1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate between November and December 1986 was unchanged at 7.9 percent of the labor force. The rate between these two months generally changes very little as most businesses have completed their seasonal hiring for the holidays and employment remains steady. An additional 200 District residents were added to the labor force and 200 more were employed. The number of unemployed residents remained unchanged at 25,600.

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the labor force status of District residents changed very little. Compared to last year 400 additional people were employed and 300 fewer were unemployed. These changes produced a 0.1 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate from 8.0 percent in December 1985 to the 7.9 percent last December. The unemployment rate for the month of December for the past thirteen years has averaged 8.3 percent, so this past December's jobless rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month.

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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING DECEMBER 1986[a]

	December[b] 1986	November[c] 1986	December 1985	November 1985	Net Change From November 1986	Net Change From December 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,900	323,700	323,700	322,600	200	200
Total Employed	298,300	298,100	297,900	296,800	200	400
Total Unemployment	25,600	25,600	25,900	25,800	—	-300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	—	-0.1
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,751,300	1,756,800	1,703,900	1,692,700	-5,500	47,400
Total Employed	1,703,500	1,708,600	1,655,200	1,643,900	-5,100	48,300
Total Unemployed	47,900	48,200	48,700	48,900	-300	-800
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	—	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,075,200	2,080,500	2,027,600	2,015,300	-5,300	47,600
Total Employed	2,001,800	2,006,700	1,953,100	1,940,700	4,900	48,700
Total Unemployed	73,500	73,800	74,600	74,700	-300	-1,100
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	—	-0.2

---

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

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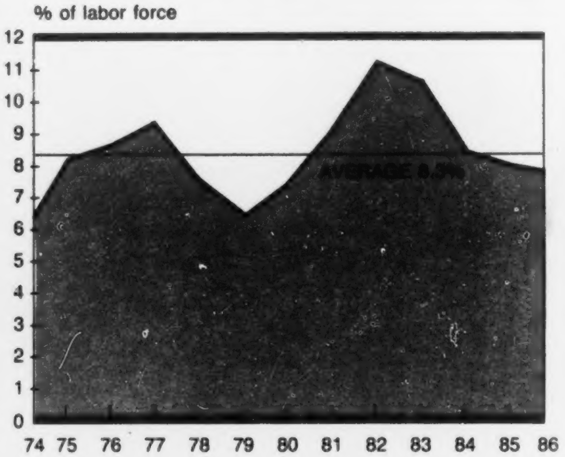
DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1974 TO 1986



A preliminary estimate of the average unemployment rate for the full year, indicates that the City has made additional inroads towards reducing some of its structural unemployment. It is likely that the annual average unemployment rate for 1986 will be about 7.7 percent, down a significant 0.7 percentage point from the 1985 annual average of 8.4 percent. The 1986 estimate is the lowest yearly jobless rate in six years—since the 7.3 percent recorded in 1980.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Over the month (November to December 1986), 5,500 suburbanites left the labor force. At the same time employment of suburban workers declined by 5,100. As a result of these nearly offsetting labor force movements, the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.7 percent—a level signaling a significant shortage of available workers.

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the number of suburbanites with jobs increased by 48,300, bringing the total number of suburban Washington workers to 1,703,500—an over-the-year increase of 2.9 percent. During the same period, the suburban labor force grew by 47,400 or 2.8 percent; a rate that is slightly less than the rate of employment increase. As a result, the level of unemployment was reduced very slightly by 800 people and the jobless rate fell 0.2 percentage point.

For the Washington Area, the monthly labor force activity in the District and its suburbs resulted in an unemployment rate which remained unchanged at 3.5 percent in December. Reflecting suburban labor market activity, the Area labor force declined by 5,300 while the number of job holders fell by 4,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Dec.[a] 1986	Nov.[b] 1986	Dec. 1985
District	7.9	7.9	8.0
Alexandria City	3.6	3.3	4.7
Fairfax City	2.3	2.5	3.2
Falls Church City	1.9	2.3	4.8
Manassas City	2.2	2.6	3.1
Manassas Park City	1.8	1.6	1.6
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.6	4.0
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.3	2.9
Prince William Co.	2.1	2.0	2.4
Loudoun Co.	1.8	1.9	2.5
Stafford Co.	2.3	2.4	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Prince Georges Co.	3.5	3.6	3.0
Frederick Co.	3.4	2.7	2.4
Calvert Co.	3.7	3.3	2.4
Charles Co.	2.5	2.4	2.2

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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Government of the
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Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Compared to December of 1985, the Area over the year showed strong growth (2.4 percent) in the labor force and in employment (2.5 percent). Virtually all this growth was in the suburbs as the District recorded only minimal labor force changes.

Preliminary data indicates that the annual average unemployment rate for the Washington Area in 1986 will be 3.5 percent, which is the lowest yearly rate in over 14 years, or since 1972 when the Area rate was 3.3 percent.

Observation

The labor force statistics are still indicating a rather serious labor shortage of suburban workers, while the District contains an excess of unemployed workers. The over-the-year numbers show that the employment growth in the Area has benefited primarily suburbanites. Yet, the regional economy appears strong enough with over 2,000,000 jobs to drive the level of unemployment in the District lower. For example, to achieve a 3.5 percent unemployment rate in the District would only require the redistribution of 0.7 percent of the Area's total employment, not a significant proportion of the Area's job total.

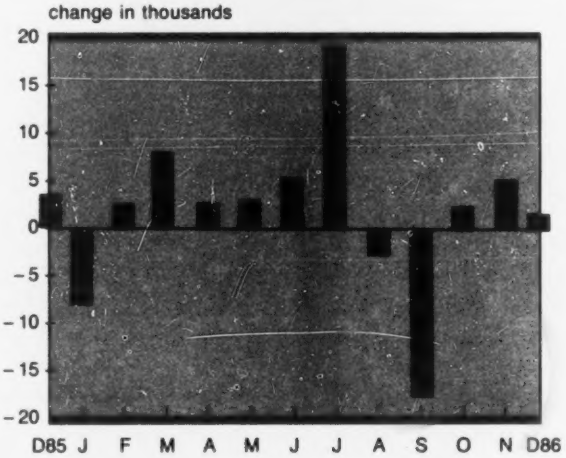
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 10,227 in December 1986—up by 587 from November. In December, 53.9 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 26.4 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 25.6 percent. Service workers comprised another 22.3 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants—unchanged from November. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.8 weeks to 9.5 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.6 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 1,300 between November and December of this year. The private sector accounted for 800 of the increase with a 600 seasonal gain in Trade and a 300 increase in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Hiring of additional employees for the holiday shopping season in retail establishments accounted for the rise in trade. The other major private sectors remained constant over the month, although in Services substantial offsetting seasonal movements were noted in Hotels (1,600) and in All Other Services (–1,200). Increased business due to holiday activities accounted for the growth in hotel employment while an end of term layoff at private Colleges and Universities was responsible for the decline in All Other Services. In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 200 jobs and District Government employment increased by 300 jobs over the month.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



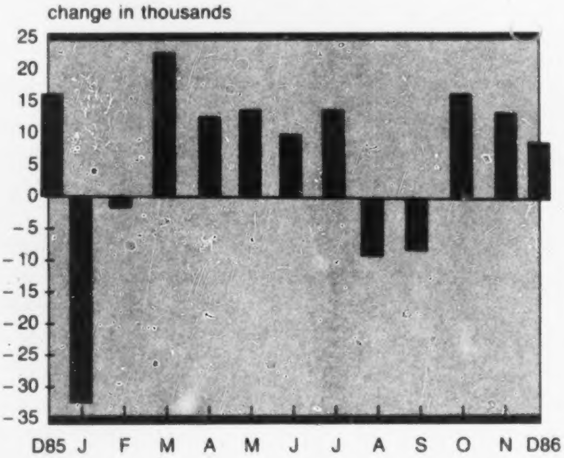
Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), the number of District jobs rose by 19,500. Fifty three percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry with Business Services (3,300 jobs), All Other Services (3,000 jobs), Legal Services (2,600 jobs), and Hotels (1,100 jobs) being the leading growth components. Other private sector growth occurred in Construction (3,800 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500 jobs) and Manufacturing (100 jobs). Over-the-year growth occurred throughout the public sector with Federal Government employment increasing by 6,000 jobs, District Government employment by 1,800 jobs and Local Government employment by 200 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

Metropolitan Area job growth between November and December, at 8,800 jobs, reflected growth in both the private and public sectors. A seasonal gain of 8,000 jobs in Retail Trade was responsible for the private sector growth as slight gains in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Services; and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities were offset by losses in Construction and Manufacturing. The public sector contributed 1,500 jobs over the month with gains in both Federal Government (1,000 jobs) and State and Local Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (December 1985 to December 1986), 61,600 jobs were created in the Area for a considerable 3.1 percent rate of growth. Private sector growth was especially strong in Services (25,700 jobs), Construction (11,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,400 jobs). Public Sector jobs increased by 12,900 over the year with State and Local Government contributing 9,100 new jobs. The increase of 3,800 jobs in Federal Government was concentrated entirely in the District.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs rose 7,500 between November and December of this year to a level of 1,374,600. Growth was registered in both the private and public sectors. The growth leader in the private sector was Wholesale/Retail Trade (7,200 jobs) with seasonally induced gains in Retail Trade (7,300 jobs), in particular, General Merchandise (2,900 jobs). Combined growth of 1,200 jobs in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Services was more than offset by losses in Construction (1,500 jobs) and Manufacturing (400 jobs) resulting in a net private sector gain of 6,500 jobs. In the public sector monthly growth occurred in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs).

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985
TOTAL	657.0	655.7	637.5	2,031.6	2,022.8	1,970.0
Total Private Sector	388.1	387.3	376.6	1,456.7	1,449.4	1,408.0
Manufacturing	15.3	15.3	15.2	82.3	82.7	83.8
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	39.9	40.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.6	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.9	43.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.0	12.0	30.8	31.0	31.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	16.8	16.8	13.0	127.7	129.2	116.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.2	24.2	25.6	90.6	90.3	88.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	39.9	37.0
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.4	15.4	16.8	45.5	45.5	46.9
Trade	64.6	64.0	66.6	411.2	403.4	406.0
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.3	74.8	75.0	72.5
Retail	55.3	54.6	57.3	336.4	328.4	333.5
General Merchandise	5.3	5.3	5.4	45.1	42.2	45.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	44.1	43.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.2	37.1	34.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.6	24.0	25.5
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	25.7	27.7	105.2	104.9	104.5
All Other Retail	24.3	23.6	24.2	78.9	76.1	80.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.6	35.3	35.1	116.8	115.9	110.4
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.1	21.6	21.5	21.0
All Other	28.4	28.2	27.9	95.2	94.4	89.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA Dec. 1986[b]	Nov. 1986[c]	Dec. 1985
Services	**231.5**	**231.5**	**221.2**	**626.9**	**626.6**	**601.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.6	13.0	13.5	31.8	30.4	30.7
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.2	24.1	23.6	23.6
Business Services	50.9	51.2	47.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.8	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	23.9	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.1	30.3	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.1	78.3	74.1	571.1	572.6	546.9
Government	**268.9**	**268.4**	**260.9**	**574.9**	**573.4**	**562.0**
Federal Government	216.9	216.7	210.9	362.0	361.0	358.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.9	212.4	203.8
D.C. Government	46.9	46.6	45.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

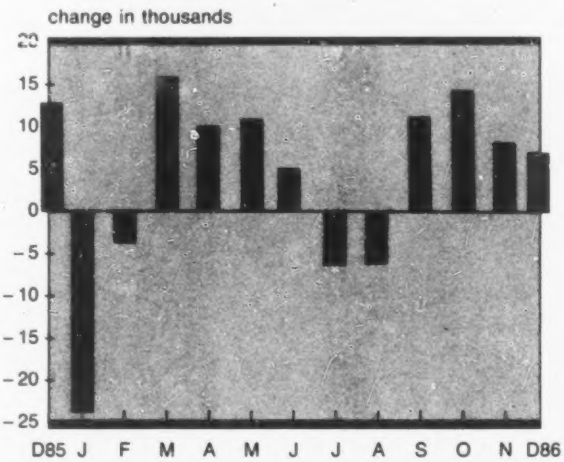
a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year (December 1985 compared to December 1986) the number of Suburban jobs rose by 42,100. This represents an increase of 3.2 percent with 88 percent of the job growth in the private sector. Services led all industries with a gain of 15,400 jobs followed by Construction (7,400 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (7,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,900 jobs). State and Local Government gained 7,100 jobs. An offsetting decline of 2,200 Federal jobs resulted in a modest gain of 4,900 in the public sector over the year.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
DECEMBER 1985–DECEMBER 1986



AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

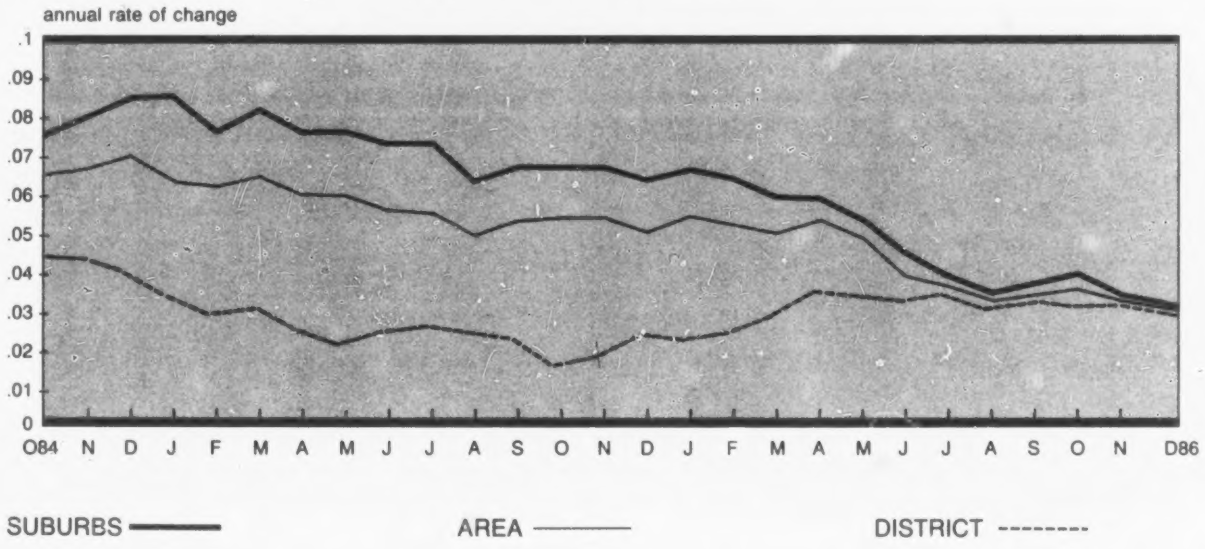
Over the past 26 months (October 1984 to December 1986), the Washington Area has been producing new jobs at a rate of 5.1 percent, a very healthy growth rate. However, the rate has been declining rather sharply. Between December of 1985 and 1986, job creation in the Area economy slowed to 3.1 percent, the lowest over-the-year growth during the 26-month period. In absolute terms, the Area produced 93,600 new jobs between December of 1984 and 1985. Between December of 1985 and the past December, job creation fell off to 61,600, a decline of 34.2 percent.

The job creation pattern in the Area reflects primarily suburban activity, where job creation has slowed from a high of 8.5 percent between January 1984 and January 1985 to 3.2 percent between December 1985 and December 1986. Only the District is currently creating new jobs at a rate (3.1 percent) greater than its 26-month average (3.0 percent).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO DECEMBER 1986

The Area	
Average-26 months	5.1%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, December 1986	3.1%
Current Month	3.1%
The Suburbs	
Average-26 months	6.3%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	3.2%
Current Month	3.2%
The District	
Average-26 months	3.0%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current Month	3.1%

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984 TO DECEMBER 1986



HOLIDAY HIRING UPDATE

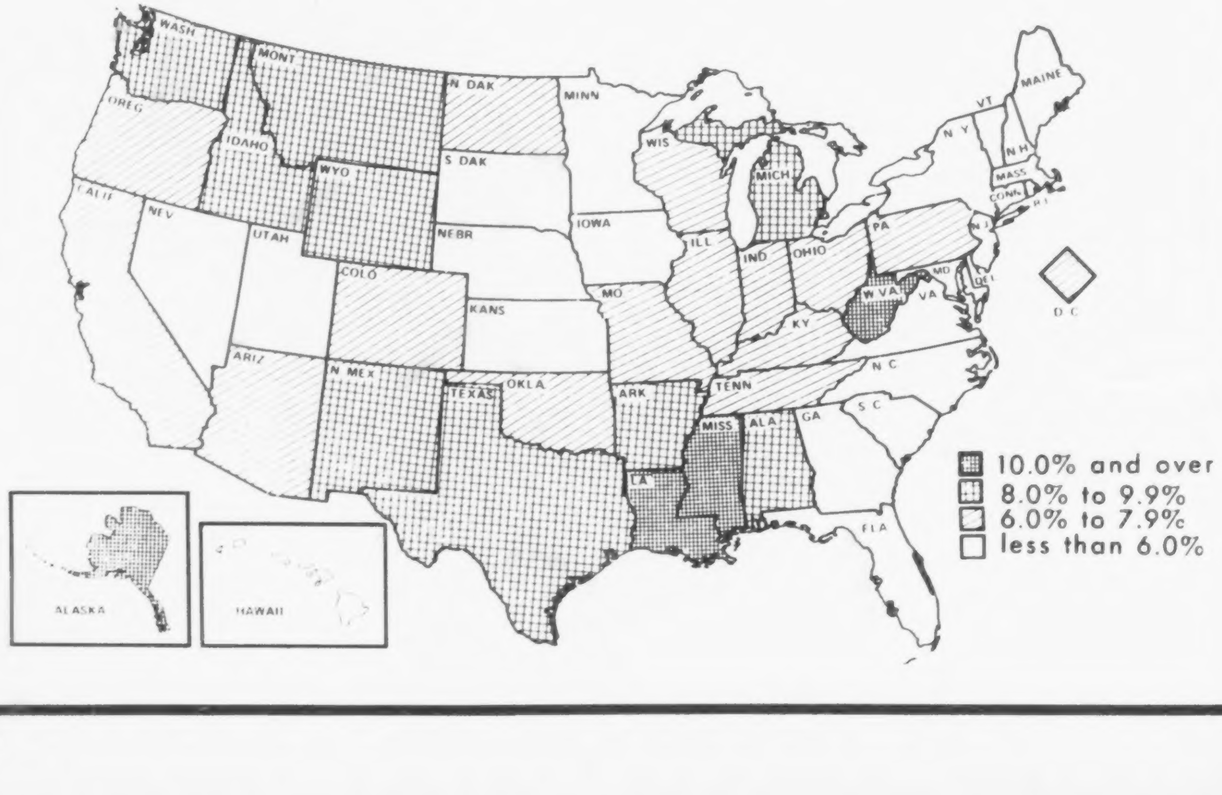
In the September 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary*, an estimate was made of the number of jobs expected to be created in Retail Trade as a result of the holiday shopping season. With the actual data now available, the estimate of 12,000 to 20,000 jobs in the Area and 1,700 to 2,500 in the City was on target. Between October and December 1986, Retail Trade in the Area gained 14,600 jobs as a result of the holiday shopping season with the City gaining 1,800 retail jobs. A comparable loss of jobs in Retail Trade is therefore expected over the first two months of 1987 with the greater drop appearing in January.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate holds steady between October and November. This November the Area's unemployment rate remained at 3.5 percent the same as it was in September and October. This was the eighteenth lowest rate of all 242 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the seventh time this year that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.5 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986, saw its rate rise from 2.9 to 3.1 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a November rate of 5.3 percent—up from the 5.0 percent recorded in October. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a November jobless rate of 4.5 percent—up from 4.2 percent the previous month.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1986


WASH
OREG
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IDAHO
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ALA
GA
FLA
S C
N C
VA
W VA
MD
DEL
PA
N J
N Y
VT
N H
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R I
D C
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

States

When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 7.9 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 14th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down five notches from the 9th spot held in October. Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was up from the 4.7 percent recorded for October. Maryland's rate was up from 4.3 percent to 4.6 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 41st and 42nd, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions. Of the five lowest unemployment rates, four were in New England states—New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Connecticut (3.4 percent), Massachusetts (3.6 percent) and Rhode Island (3.8 percent). Delaware, the other state, registered a 3.2 percent jobless rate. Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (13.4 percent), West Virginia (11.8 percent), Mississippi (11.5 percent), and Alaska (11.0 percent). Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for November, 11 reported declines that exceeded 1 percentage point. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.8 percentage points) and Illinois (2.1 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over the year in seven states, with the largest increases in Texas (2.3 percentage points), Louisiana (2.1 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.1 percentage points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate at 7.9 percent. This was the same position held in October. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 7.7 percent. The District is slightly above the national norm at 7.9 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates over the year, 6 recorded higher rates and 1 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 17.9 percent. On the other hand, Boston had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate, as it did in October, unchanged at 5.1 percent. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.2 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.0 percentage points). Both Newark and Cleveland reported substantial over-the-year decreases at 2.5 percentage points and 2.4 percentage points, respectively. St. Louis at 8.3 percent was unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

		NOVEMBER	
	CITY	1986	1985
1.	Gary, IN	17.9	17.8
2.	New Orleans, LA	10.9	10.4
3.	Houston, TX	10.8	7.6
4.	Birmingham, AL	10.4	8.4
5.	Detroit, MI	10.1	11.3
6.	Cleveland, OH	10.0	12.4
7.	Dayton, OH	9.2	11.1
8.	Buffalo, NY	8.7	9.5
9.	Newark, NJ	8.6	11.1
10.	St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.3
11.	**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.0**
12.	Miami, FL	7.7	8.6
13.	Chicago, IL	7.5	9.6
14.	Cincinnati, OH	7.4	8.9
15.	Los Angeles, CA	7.2	7.4
16.	Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.2
17.	Baltimore, MD	7.0	6.9
18.	Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.2
19.	Dallas, TX	6.7	5.3
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.4	7.8
21.	New York, NY	6.1	7.3
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.8	6.6
23.	Columbus, OH	5.7	7.0
24.	Philadelphia, PA	5.5	6.3
25.	San Francisco, CA	5.1	5.2
26.	Boston, MA	4.1	4.2

*Preliminary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 1986

The District of Columbia made a $6.9 million outlay for unemployment compensation benefits in December, 1986, from all sources—up nearly 30 percent from November. The relative monthly rise in claims taken and weeks compensated (35 and 29 percent, respectively) was at a comparative level with the benefit outlay. There were 3,870 initial claims and 41,835 weeks of unemployment compensated. The surge in initial claims came as a result of seasonal layoffs in the construction and hotel industries.

Compared to December 1985, the current outlay increased 19 percent; and claims and compensated weeks each rose 6 percent. The average weekly benefit payment stood at $166—and was the highest monthly average this year.

The October-December 1986 quarter saw the City take 10,390 claims and pay compensation for 111,330 idle weeks. The total outlay was $18.4 million for that three month period. The activity this quarter, as was the case for the last quarter in the year for the past two years, was below the summer quarter in all three measures because of normal seasonal factors.

The City logged 41,565 initial claims in 1986. Subsequently, it paid for 458,800 idle weeks at a cost of $74.1 million. The yearly claims load increased by 2.8 percent from the 40,400 claims taken in 1985. Weeks compensated in 1986 totaled 458,880, and accounted for a 5 percent increase from the level in 1985. The 1986 outlay, at $74.1 million, showed a much higher (16.2 percent) relative annual change. The deviation in the latter is in larger measure due to the higher average weekly benefit amount in 1986 rather than on the increase in the number of weeks compensated. Effective January 1986, the maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250. As a result, the average weekly benefit increased--from $146.16 in 1985 to $161.56 in 1986. The 1986 outlay ($74.1 million) is $10.3 million above that of last year. It is estimated that $7.1 million (69 percent) of that increase is due to the upward change in the average weekly benefit amount. The remainder ($3.2 million) came as a result of the 22,208 increase in the number of idle weeks compensated.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SUMMARY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1985–1986

MEASURE	1985	1986	CHANGE
Weeks Compensated	436,676	458,884	+22,208
Total Outlay	$63,825,807	$74,135,660	+10,309,853
Average Weekly Payment	$146.16	$161.56	+$15.40

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1986

				% Change From	
	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	November 1986	December 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,674	2,724	3,486	+ 34.9	+ 5.4
Weeks of Unemployment	39,463	31,070	37,340	+ 27.0	+ 5.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,103	29,297	35,664	+ 30.1	+ 6.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,244,213	$4,764,923	$5,217,446	+ 31.0	+ 19.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.88	$162.64	$146.29	+ 0.8	+ 12.0
Number of First Payments	1,891	1,469	1,901	+ 28.7	− 0.5
Number of Final Payments	997	821	940	+ 21.4	+ 6.1
Total Beneficiaries	9,719	8,778	9,377	+ 10.7	+ 3.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	140	106	97	+ 32.1	+ 44.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,076	2,640	2,943	+ 16.5	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,208	2,708	3,014	+ 18.5	+ 6.4
Total Benefits Paid	$610,706	$509,389	$512,003	+ 19.9	+ 19.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$190.37	$188.11	$169.87	+ 1.2	+ 12.1
Number of First Payments	122	130	86	− 6.2	+ 41.9
Number of Final Payments	91	74	97	+ 22.0	− 6.2
Total Beneficiaries	790	774	744	+ 2.1	+ 6.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	52	43	49	+ 20.9	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	610	466	710	+ 30.9	− 14.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	524	386	558	+ 35.8	− 6.1
Total Benefits Paid	$91,332	$73,803	$96,532	+ 23.8	− 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.30	$191.20	$173.00	− 8.8	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	53	26	46	+ 103.8	+ 15.2
Number of Final Payments	35	19	34	+ 84.2	+ 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	146	125	159	+ 16.8	− 8.2
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,866	2,873	3,632	+ 34.6	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,149	34,176	40,993	+ 26.3	+ 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	41,835	32,391	39,236	+ 29.2	+ 6.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,946,251	$5,348,115	$5,825,981	+ 29.9	+ 19.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$166.04	$165.11	$148.49	+ 0.6	+ 11.8
Number of First Payments	2,060	1,625	2,033	+ 27.1	+ 1.6
Number of Final Payments	1,123	914	1,071	+ 22.9	+ 4.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,655	9,677	10,280	+ 10.1	+ 3.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing average weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1986 decreased $8.50. Average weekly hours were down 0.7 of an hour. Average hourly earnings dropped 3 cents an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in All Other Durable Goods. Weekly earnings were up 92 cents. Weekly hours, however, decreased 0.3 of an hour. Hourly earnings rose 8 cents an hour. The major source of the increase was overtime work.

All Other Non-Durables, on the other hand, showed the most significant decrease. Average weekly earnings were down $29.74, as weekly hours dropped 1.8 hours. Hourly earnings decreased 36 cents an hour. The cause was less business which resulted in less overtime.

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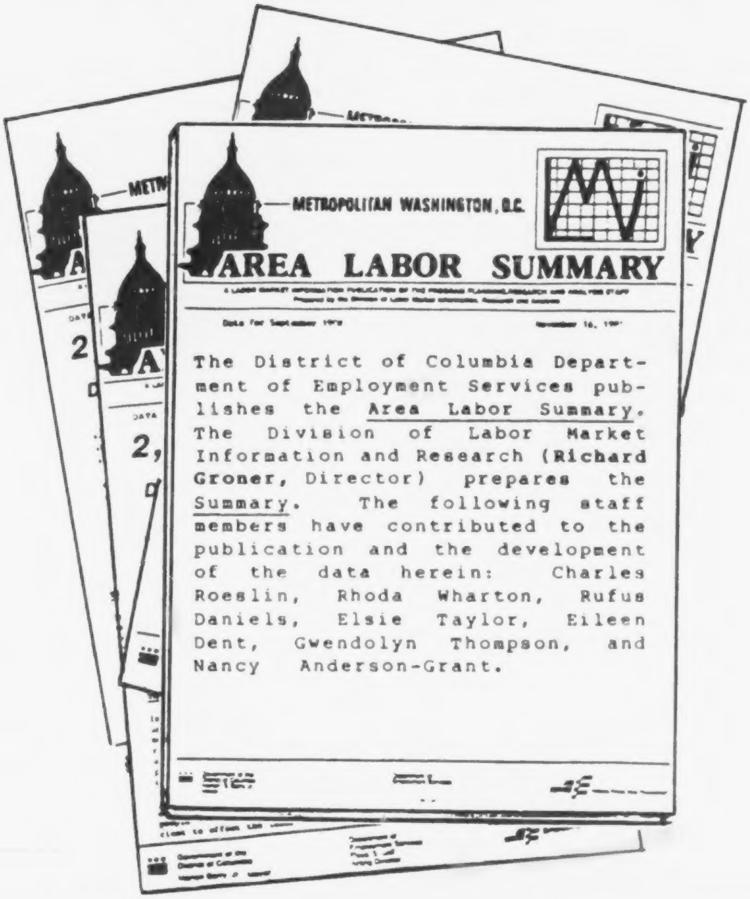
EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA DECEMBER 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1986	**Nov. 1986**	**Dec. 1985**	**Dec. 1986**	**Nov. 1986**	**Dec. 1985**	**Dec. 1986**	**Nov. 1986**	**Dec. 1985**
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	407.16	415.66	418.47	39.0	39.7	39.0	10.44	10.47	10.73
Durable Goods	387.96	392.90	383.36	42.4	42.8	41.4	9.15	9.18	9.26
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	395.11	425.15	390.73	42.9	44.8	44.2	9.21[b]	9.49[a]	8.84[b]
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	427.80	428.87	394.59	41.9	41.8	41.8	10.21	10.26[a]	9.44[b]
Other Durable Goods	356.56	355.64	370.93	42.6	42.9	40.1	8.37[a]	8.29	9.25[c]
Non-durable Goods	425.77	436.82	448.91	35.9	36.8	37.1	11.86	11.87	12.10
Food & Kindred Products	470.76	472.29	577.91	39.1	39.0	36.6[f]	12.04[b]	12.11[b]	15.79[a,g]
Printing & Publishing	442.62	450.21	455.40	34.1	34.9	36.2	12.98[a]	12.90[a]	12.58[b]
Other Non-durable goods	326.19	355.93	328.36	41.5	43.3	41.2	7.86[e]	8.22[d]	7.97[a]
Total Production Workers		December '86 38,400			November '86 38,500			December '85 37,700	

(a) = Overtime, (b) = Less Overtime, (c) = Longer Work Week, (d) = Higher hourly earnings, because of piece work or higher incentive pay, (e) = Less business, other than seasonal, (f) = Data not comparable with previous years due to a break occurring in data, (g) = Data not comparable to current year.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (**Richard Groner**, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant.

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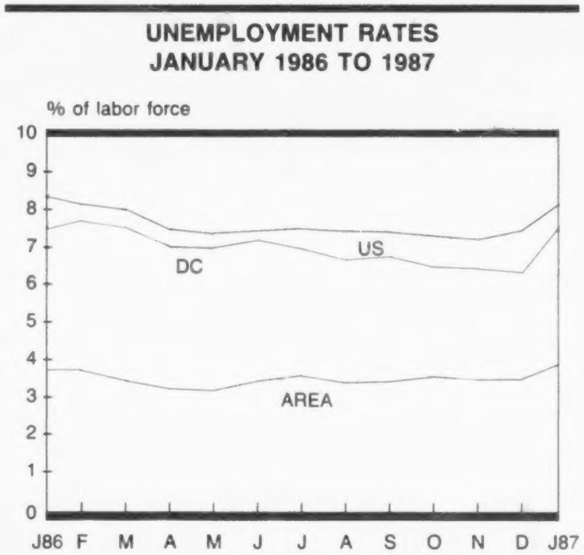
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1987 MARCH 1987

Economy Makes Seasonal Adjustment In January—Unemployment Rate Up to 8.0%



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Between December of 1986 and January of this year, the District's unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage point to reflect seasonal employment patterns for the month as holiday employment ended. In January, 3,800 fewer District residents were employed with most of the decline traceable to layoffs in the District's retail trade sector. Almost half of the laid-off workers withdrew from the labor force to pursue other activities, as January registered 1,700 fewer District residents working or actively seeking work. As a result of the seasonal declines, 2,000 additional residents were added to the jobless roles and the unemployment rate increased from 7.3 percent in December to 8.0 percent in January.

From a historical perspective, the unemployment rate in January for the past thirteen years has averaged 8.8 percent. So this year's rate

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Director

JOB SERVICE *Department of Employment Services*

of 8.0 percent is significantly below the long term trend for the month. In only two of the 13 years did the rate decline between December and January, however, this year's increase of 0.7 percentage point was slightly higher than the average 13-year movement of 0.5 percent. Still, this year's January unemployment rate is the lowest for the month in the past six years, or since January 1981 when the rate was 7.7 percent.

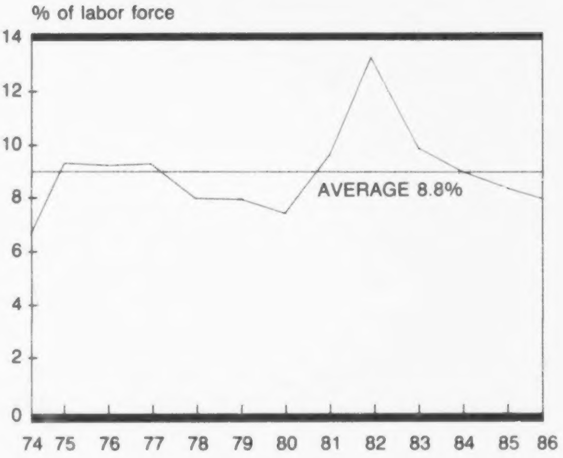
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING JANUARY 1987[a]

					Net Change From	
	January[b] 1987	December[c] 1986	January 1986	December 1985	December 1986	January 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	326,700	328,400	321,300	327,700	– 1,700	5,400
Total Employed	300,600	304,400	295,000	301,100	– 3,800	5,600
Total Unemployment	26,100	24,100	26,400	26,600	2,000	– 300
Unemployment Rate[d]	8.0	7.3	8.2	8.1	0.7	– 0.2
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,713,200	1,746,800	1,647,500	1,699,900	– 33,600	65,700
Total Employed	1,661,600	1,697,400	1,600,800	1,652,000	– 35,800	60,800
Total Unemployed	51,600	49,400	46,600	48,000	2,200	5,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,900	2,075,200	1,968,800	2,027,600	– 35,300	71,100
Total Employed	1,962,200	2,001,800	1,895,800	1,953,100	– 39,600	66,400
Total Unemployed	77,700	73,500	73,000	74,600	4,200	4,700
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.3	0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1974 TO 1987



The most encouraging statistics are the over-the-year (January 1986 verses January 1987) comparision in employment. Compared to last year, there are 5,600 more District residents working then at the same time last year and 300 fewer counted among the jobless. As a result, the unemployment rate has declined from 8.2 percent in January 1986 to 8.0 percent this year.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Large seasonal movements were also the case in both the Suburbs and the Area. Over the month, the number of Suburban and Area workers declined significantly—by 35,800 in the Suburbs and 39,600 in the Area. In the Suburbs, the vast majority of laid-off seasonal workers (94 percent) withdrew from active labor force participation to return to school or pursue other non-work activities. As a result, the increase in the number of jobless suburbanites (2,200) was relatively small when compared to the large number (35,800) of people who were laid off. Still the suburban unemployment rate increased slightly (0.2 percentage point). Mirroring both the activities in the District and the suburbs, the Area recorded a large decline in both employment and labor force participation resulting in a slight (0.3 percentage point) increase in the rate of unemployment.

Over the year (January 1986 to January 1987), the Washington Area added 66,400 new workers—a healthy 3.5 percent increase. Ninety-two percent of these new workers lived in the Suburbs, even though suburbanites in January comprised only 84 percent of the Area's total labor force. Thus, District workers have not gotten their full share of the new jobs being created by the regional economy, which helps explain the full 5 percentage points differential between the Suburban and District unemployment rates.

In January, the national unadjusted unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 7.3 per-

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Jan.[a] 1987	Dec.[b] 1986	Jan. 1986
District	8.0	7.3	8.2
Calvert Co.	5.6	3.8	5.1
Frederick Co.	5.0	3.1	4.8
Prince Georges Co.	3.8	3.0	3.4
Alexandria	3.3	3.1	3.4
Charles Co.	3.3	2.5	2.9
Stafford Co.	2.9	2.6	3.2
Arlington Co.	2.8	2.2	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.7	2.1	2.4
Fairfax City	2.5	2.2	2.5
Manassas	2.5	2.0	2.9
Falls Church	2.4	1.8	3.5
Prince William Co.	2.4	2.2	2.7
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.2	2.5
Manassas Park	2.0	1.8	1.9
Loudoun Co.	2.0	1.8	2.6

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

cent, the same as a year ago. Thus for the Nation, the District, and the Washington Area, the rate of unemployment is little changed from the same period last year.

NOTE: The estimates in this edition of the Area Labor Summary for the status of the civilian labor force are based on new 1986 benchmarks and revised benchmarks for 1985. Thus, the data will differ from previously published estimates.

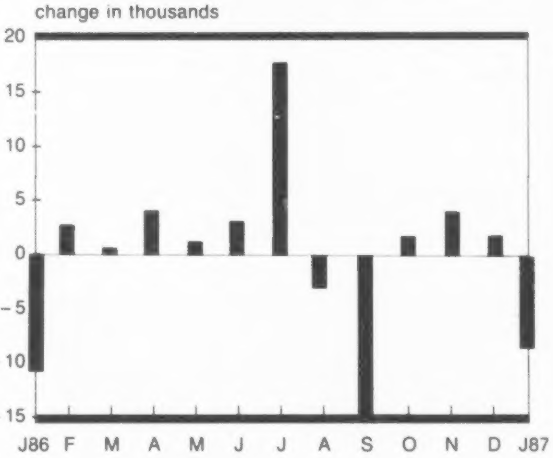
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,923 in January 1987—down by 359 from December. In January, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised the largest group of claimants in January at 24.9 percent. This was followed by clerical and sales workers comprising 23.4 percent and was closely followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 23.3 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.3 weeks for all claimants down from 10.2 weeks in December. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.6 weeks to 9.0 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.5 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In January 1986, the average duration for males was 8.2 weeks and 9.5 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District declined seasonally by 9,200 between December 1986 and January of this year. This anticipated decrease reflects primarily the layoff of temporary workers hired for the holidays. The industries most impacted by these layoffs were Wholesale/Retail Trade and Services which accounted for 78 percent of the total decline with individual declines of 3,600 jobs each. Losses were noted throughout the Retail Trade industry, while the loss in Services was concentrated primarily in Business Services (2,400 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,300 jobs). The decline in Construction (600 jobs) was also seasonally induced with this industry being impacted by weather conditions. Elsewhere in the private sector, a slight loss was recorded in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (200 jobs), while the only gain was registered in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (100 jobs). The loss in Federal employment was due to a large extent to layoffs in seasonally affected operations, such as the postal service and military exchanges.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



Over the year (January 1986 to January 1987), employment in the District rose by 9,300 jobs. Private sector growth was entirely responsible for the yearly gain adding 13,600 new jobs to the economy. The Services industry was the growth leader with 9,700 jobs distributed over Business Services (2,800 jobs), Legal Services (2,100 jobs), Health Services (1,600 jobs), Hotels (1,500 jobs) and Other Services (1,400

Continued on page 6

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986
TOTAL	637.8	647.0	628.5	2,001.2	2,039.0	1,926.1
Total Private Sector	376.0	384.0	362.4	1,448.3	1,479.2	1,372.8
Manufacturing	15.6	15.6	15.0	85.5	86.1	84.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.6	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.1	16.5	16.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.7	43.5	42.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3	5.2
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.5	31.1	30.9	30.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.3	7.3	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Construction	13.7	14.3	13.2	119.7	123.7	110.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.5	24.4	24.4	96.4	96.7	90.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.8
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	42.5	37.5
All Transportation	9.2	9.3	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.2	15.0	15.5	50.1	49.3	48.5
Trade	61.7	65.3	60.4	407.3	424.9	388.1
Wholesale	8.8	9.0	9.1	74.6	75.1	71.6
Retail	52.9	56.2	51.2	332.6	349.8	316.6
General Merchandise	4.3	5.1	5.0	40.5	46.8	39.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.1	48.0	42.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.8	35.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.3	27.8	24.1
Eating & Drinking Places	24.8	26.0	23.8	101.6	104.3	99.3
All Other Retail	23.8	25.1	22.5	80.4	85.0	76.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.9	37.1	35.5	117.1	117.5	109.3
Banking	7.2	7.4	7.3	21.6	22.0	21.0
All Other	29.7	29.7	28.3	95.5	95.5	88.2

Continued on next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 5

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987[b]	Dec. 1986[c]	Jan. 1986
Services	**223.6**	**227.2**	**213.9**	**621.5**	**629.3**	**588.9**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.9	15.2	12.4	30.2	32.3	27.9
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	23.7	23.8	22.4
Business Services	47.9	50.3	45.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.3	33.2	31.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.8	23.8	21.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	29.9	30.1	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.5	70.4	69.1	567.6	573.2	538.6
Government	**261.8**	**263.0**	**266.1**	**552.9**	**559.8**	**553.3**
Federal Government	210.2	211.0	216.4	353.3	354.8	359.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	199.5	205.0	193.6
D.C. Government	46.5	46.9	44.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

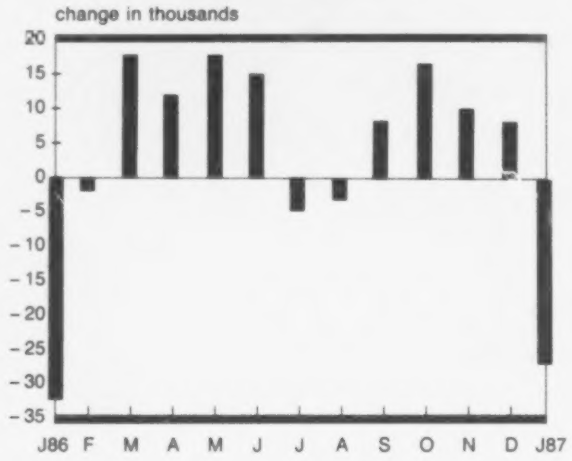
Continued from page 4

jobs). Healthy growth also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,400 jobs) and Trade (1,300 jobs) despite the loss of 700 jobs in General Merchandise Stores resulting in large part from shifts of employment to the suburbs. Other private sector growth was registered in Manufacturing (600 jobs), Construction (500 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (100 jobs). The public sector lost 4,300 jobs over the year resulting from a reduction in Federal Government employment of 6,200 jobs which was partially offset by growth in District Government (1,700 jobs) and Local Government (200 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs declined by 28,600 over the month (December 1986 to January 1987) with eighty percent of the loss concentrated in the private sector. Sixty-one percent of the private sector job loss is attributable to the expected seasonal declines in Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,000 jobs). Services and Construction, the other major contributors to the decline, registered losses of 4,200 jobs and 3,400 jobs, respectively. The public sector recorded a 1.9 percent loss with declines in both State and Local Government (5,100 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987

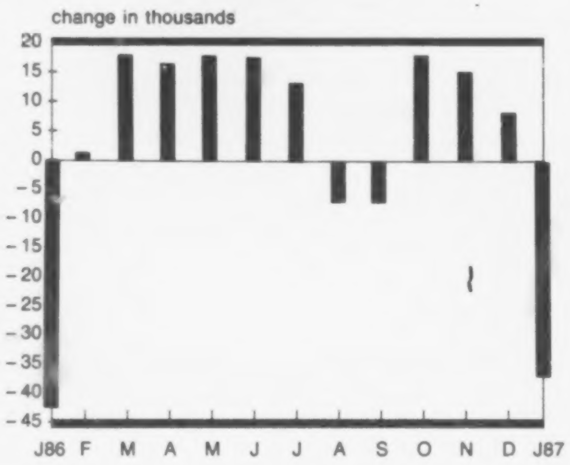


Over the year (January 1986 compared to January 1987), the suburban economy grew at an exceptional rate of 5.1 percent adding 65,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 94 percent of this growth with 61,900 jobs. Suburban growth leaders over the long term continue to be Services (22,900 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,900 jobs). Sizable gains were also recorded in Construction (8,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,400 jobs). Public sector growth was concentrated solely in State and Local Government (4,400 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area declined 37,800 between December 1986 and January of this year. Eighty-two percent of this monthly decrease was in the private sector. As expected, Trade following the seasonal pattern for the month lost 17,600 jobs with the greatest seasonal decline occurring in General Merchandise Stores (6,300 jobs). Seasonal losses were also affected in Services (7,800 jobs) and Construction (4,000 jobs). Other private sector losses occurred in Manufacturing (600 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (300 jobs). The public sector lost 6,900 jobs over the month with losses in both the Federal Government (1,500 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,500 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



Over the year (January 1987 compared to January 1986), the number of Area jobs rose 75,100 for a strong growth of 3.9 percent with eighty-eight percent of the growth occurring in the suburbs. The private sector was solely responsible for Area growth with Services continuing as the growth leader by adding 32,600 new jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed 19,200 jobs replacing Construction (9,000 jobs) as the second greatest growth source. Combined these three industries accounted for 81 percent of private sector jobs created over the year. Public sector growth in State and Local Government (5,900 jobs) was completely offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,400 jobs) resulting in a slight loss in the public sector.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

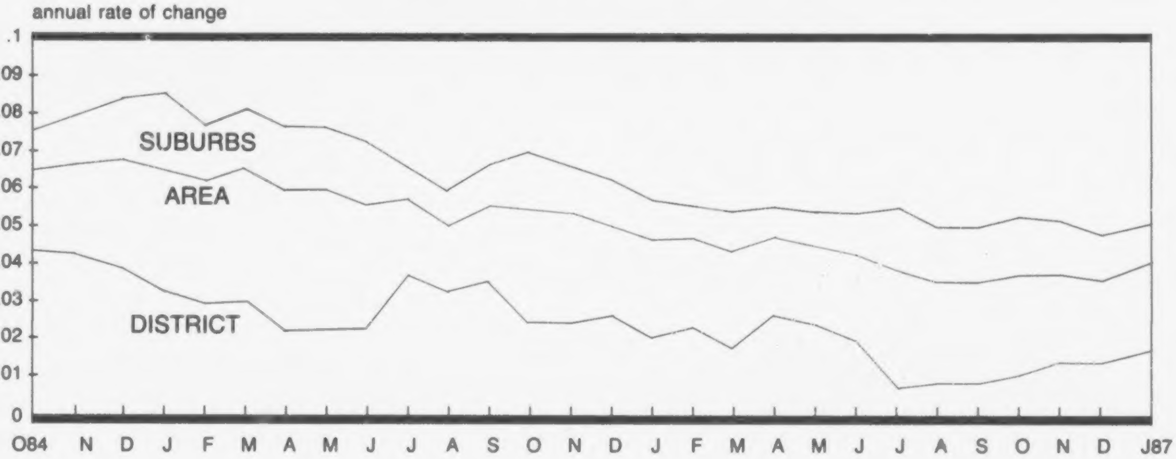
Over the past 27 months (October 1984 to January 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.1 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 8 percent in December 1984. Between January of 1986 and January of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 5.1 percent, but below its 27 month long-term average of 6.4 percent.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 27-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 115,800 new jobs produced between January of 1984 and January of 1985 to 75,100 between January 1986 and this past January. Over the past year, 65,800 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,300 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent verses 2.4 percent for the nation).

NOTE: The information in this edition of the Area Labor Summary for Wage and Salary Employment is based on new 1986 benchmarks and revised benchmarks for 1985. Thus, data will differ from previously published estimates.

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH
OCTOBER 1984 TO JANUARY 1987



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO JANUARY 1987

The Area	
Average-27 months	5.1%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current Month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average-27 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current Month	5.1%
The District	
Average-27 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current Month	1.5%

CITY COUNCIL AMENDS YOUTH EMPLOYMENT ACT'S ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

The D.C. City Council has passed an amendment to the Youth Employment Act of 1979, which will result in substantial changes to the Adults with Dependents On-the-Job Training Program.

The amendment lowers the age of eligible participants from 22 to 18 years of age; removes the dependency requirements; reimburses employers based on 50 percent of the prevailing wage in an occupation, as opposed to the previous maximum of $2.50 per hour; and requires employers to hire those who successfully complete the program.

These legislative changes should make more District residents eligible for on-the-job training opportunities that will lead to a full-time permanent job. The changes should also improve the level of jobs offered, since the reimbursement to employers has been raised. This factor will make the program more appealing to both participant and employer.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 239 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate remains just about the same between November and December. The Retail industry has normally completed their seasonal holiday hiring at this time. This December was no exception, the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent, the same as it was for September, October and November. This was the twenty-eighth lowest rate of all 239 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the eighth time in twelve months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. The annual average preliminary rate for 1986 is also 3.5 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of 1986, saw its rate fall from 3.1 to 2.6 percent. A year ago, it was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a December rate of 5.5 percent—up from the 5.3 percent posted in November. The Baltimore rate seems to be edging up monthly. A year ago, it was 0.4 percentage point less at 5.1 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a December jobless rate of 4.2 percent—down from 4.5 percent the previous month.

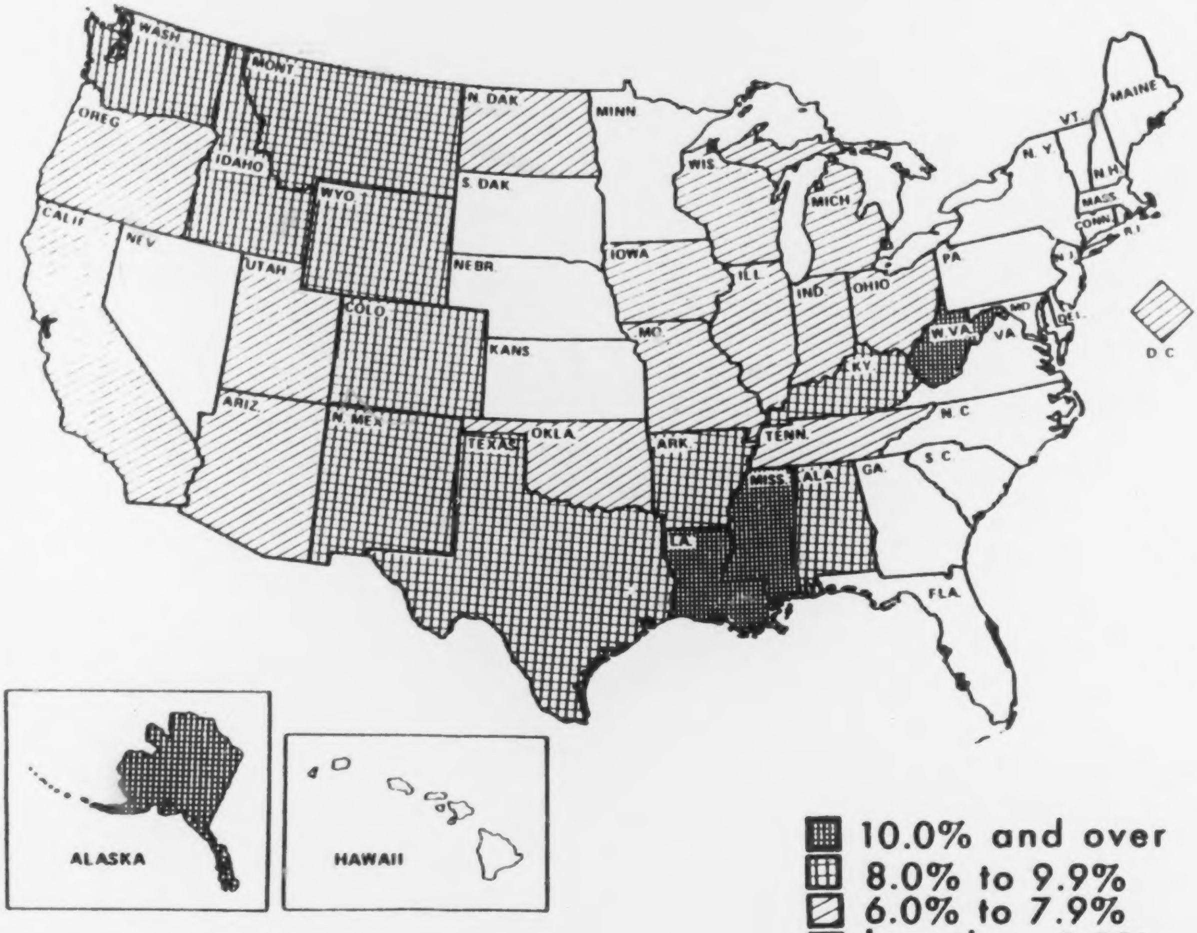
States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 7.9 percent—unchanged from November) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 15th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up one notch below the 14th spot held in November. Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was also unchanged from November. Maryland's rate was up from 4.6 percent to 4.7 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 40th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions.

The lowest December rates were in New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Delaware and Massachusetts (each 3.1 percent), Connecticut (3.5 percent), and New Jersey (3.9 percent). Rates in excess of 10 percent were reported in Louisiana (13.7 percent), West Virginia (12.1 percent). Mississippi (11.7 percent), and Alaska (11.0 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for December, twelve (12) had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.7 percentage points) and Pennsylvania (2.6 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased by 1 percentage point or more over the year in eight states, with the largest occurring in Texas and Louisiana (each 2.4 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.3 percentage points).

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1986


WASH
OREG
CALIF
NEV
IDAHO
MONT
WYO
UTAH
ARIZ
COLO
N. MEX
N. DAK
S. DAK
NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
ARK
LA
WIS
ILL
MICH
IND
OHIO
KY
TENN
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S.C
N.C
VA
W.VA
MD
DEL
PA
N.J
N.Y
VT
N.H
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R.I
D.C
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District tied with Cincinnati for the tenth highest rate at 7.9 percent. The District's position was up one notch from November. The average jobless rate for all 26 cities was 7.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates over the year, six (6) recorded higher rates and one remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 17.5 percent. On the other hand, Boston at 3.5 percent had the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. Philadelphia reported the second lowest rate at 4.1 percent. There are six (6) cities (Salt Lake City, Columbus, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in December. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.1 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.1 percentage points). Both Pittsburgh and Newark reported substantial over-the-year decreases of 2.5 percentage points and 2.4 percentage points, respectively. Salt Lake City at 6.3 percent was unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

	CITY	DECEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985
1.	Gary, IN	17.5	18.3
2.	New Orleans, LA	10.8	10.0
3.	Birmingham, AL	10.6	8.5
4.	Houston, TX	10.4	7.3
5.	Cleveland, OH	10.4	11.6
6.	Dayton, OH	9.6	10.5
7.	Detroit, MI	9.0	9.4
8.	Buffalo, NY	8.8	9.4
9.	Newark, NJ	8.0	10.4
10.	**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.0**
11.	Cincinnati, OH	7.9	8.3
12.	St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.7
13.	Baltimore, MD	7.4	6.7
14.	Chicago, IL	7.1	8.6
15.	Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.5
16.	Miami, FL	6.7	8.6
17.	Los Angeles, CA	6.7	6.1
18.	Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.1
19.	New York, NY	6.7	7.1
20.	Dallas, TX	6.6	4.9
21.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	6.3
22.	Columbus, OH	5.8	6.4
23.	Pittsburgh, PA	5.0	7.5
24.	San Francisco, CA	4.9	5.0
25.	Philadelphia, PA	4.1	6.0
26.	Boston, MA	3.5	4.3

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*Preliminary rates.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
(CALL 639-1661)

Hire a Youth This Summer
There's an 85% Tax Credit
Call 639-1593 for Details

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
January 1987

	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986	% Change From December 1986	% Change From January 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	4,043	3,674	4,678	+ 10.0	− 13.6
Weeks of Unemployment	37,528	39,463	38,838	− 4.9	− 3.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,480	38,103	35,579	− 6.9	− 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,916,084	$6,244,213	$5,300,044	− 5.3	+ 11.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$166.74	$163.88	$148.97	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Number of First Payments	2,463	1,891	2,650	+ 30.2	− 7.1
Number of Final Payments	1,020	997	1,017	+ 2.3	+ 0.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,641	9,719	10,579	+ 9.5	+ 0.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	331	140	166	+136.4	+ 99.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,929	3,076	2,621	− 4.8	+ 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,793	3,208	2,649	+ 19.3	+ 5.4
Total Benefits Paid	$537,670	$610,706	$455,220	− 12.0	+ 18.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$192.51	$190.37	$171.85	+ 1.1	+ 12.0
Number of First Payments	248	122	120	+103.3	+106.7
Number of Final Payments	100	91	103	+ 9.9	− 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	882	790	738	+ 11.6	+ 19.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	39	52	53	− 25.0	− 26.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	494	610	633	− 19.0	− 22.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	397	524	495	− 24.2	− 19.8
Total Benefits Paid	$73,971	$91,332	$85,603	− 19.0	− 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.74	$174.30	$172.94	+ 7.7	+ 8.6
Number of First Payments	41	53	43	− 22.6	− 4.7
Number of Final Payments	24	35	37	− 31.4	− 35.1
Total Beneficiaries	138	146	148	− 5.5	− 6.8
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,413	3,866	4,897	+ 14.1	− 9.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,951	43,149	42,092	− 5.1	− 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,670	41,835	38,723	− 7.6	− 0.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,527,725	$6,946,251	$5,840,867	− 6.0	+ 11.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$168.81	$166.04	$150.84	− 1.2	+ 8.7
Number of First Payments	2,752	2,066	2,813	+ 1.7	+ 11.9
Number of Final Payments	1,144	1,123	1,157	+ 1.9	− 1.1
Total Beneficiaries	11,661	10,655	11,465	+ 9.4	+ 1.7

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.5 million in unemployment compensation benefits (all programs) in January 1987—a drop of 6 percent from last month, but 12 percent above January 1986. The increase from last year was due principally to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount. The January 1986 outlay reflected a mixture of recipients. Those who "carried over" into January qualified on a $206 maximum weekly benefit scale. Those who qualified in January 1986 were on a $250 maximum scale, effective as of January 1986. All recipients in January 1987 reflect the $250 maximum scale, and therefore the average payment was higher ($169 compared to $151 in January 1986).

Initial claims increased 14 percent, reflecting the usual surge of claimants associated with the change of base period for determining monetary eligibility. The increase was not as high, however, as it was for the base period change at the same time last year. The increase at that time was 35 percent, and the previous year it was even greater at 53 percent.

Weeks claimed for benefits fell 5 percent over the month. The number of weeks actually compensated for idleness totaled 38,700, and showed an eight percent decrease from the previous month. First payments increased 33 percent, representing the largest relative monthly change of any measure. An increase here was expected as a result of the monthly rise in initial claims.

The number of initial claims per year has decreased each year from 1983 through 1985. The 1986 claims load showed a modest (3 percent) increase from 1985.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 335.7 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in January. For the 12-month period ending in January, the CPI-U rose 1.4 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.5 percent from November to January. The January level of 337.7 (1967=100) was 1.5 percent higher than in January 1986.

The 0.5 percent advance in the CPI-U from November to January matches the increase in the preceding 2-month period. Higher cost for food and housing were partially offset by lower costs for apparel. The food and beverage index rose 2.0 percent. Prices for grocery store foods rose 3.2 percent, mainly as a result of higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh and frozen fish and seafood. The index for food consumed away from home rose 1.1 percent.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices seem to be coming in line locally with those nationally. The U.S. City average was up 0.7 percent from November to January while the local CPI-U rose by 0.5 percent. Over the year, both the national and local CPI-Us rose 1.4 percent. Over the two-month period, price increases were just about equal locally and nationally for housing, transportation, medical care, other goods and services, and energy. However, prices dropped more locally than nationally for apparel and upkeep, down 4.1 percent compared to 2.8 percent. Entertainment cost went down by 1.5 percent locally, but posted a 0.3 percent increase nationally. Over the year, price increases were just about equal locally and nationally for housing and energy.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	JAN. 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	 Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	333.1	0.7	1.4
Washington Area	335.7	0.5	1.4
Food & Beverage	330.5	2.0	2.1
Housing	360.4	0.6	2.4
Apparel & Upkeep	227.4	−4.1	4.2
Transportation	304.2	1.2	−3.2
Medical Care	466.6	1.2	5.5
Entertainment	263.4	−1.5	−1.3
Other Goods & Services	359.0	0.6	6.6
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	158.6	2.8	−17.3

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a. 1967 = 100, except as noted.
b. June 1978 = 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

However, price increases were higher nationally than locally in 3 categories—food and beverage (4.1 percent compared to 2.1 percent), medical care (7.5 percent compared to 5.5 percent), and entertainment (2.8 percent compared to a loss of 1.3 percent). Price increases were higher locally in apparel and upkeep (4.2 percent compared to 1.0 percent) and for other goods and services (6.6 percent to 5.6 percent). There was a 4.8 percent drop of prices in transportation nationally compared to only a 3.2 percent reduction locally.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1987 increased $2.72. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as last month at

Continued on page 16

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JANUARY 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Jan. 1987	 Dec. 1986	 Jan. 1986	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS Jan. 1987	 Dec. 1986	 Jan. 1986	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS Jan. 1987	 Dec. 1986	 Jan. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	407.79	405.07	393.86	38.8	38.8	38.5	10.51	10.44	10.23
Durable Goods	396.37	393.30	355.92	41.9	41.4	40.4	9.46	9.50	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	427.82	422.06	348.06	43.7	43.2	40.9	9.79	9.77	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	453.36	457.87	367.33	41.9	42.2	41.6	10.82	10.85	8.83
Other Durable Goods	344.03	342.59	348.98	41.4	40.4	39.3	*8.31	8.48	8.88
Non-durable Goods	417.02	416.42	426.51	36.2	36.4	36.8	11.52	11.44	11.59
Food & Kindred Products	438.04	474.02	508.09	37.1	39.7	34.1	11.82	11.94	14.90
Printing & Publishing	439.04	443.58	443.96	34.3	34.9	36.6	12.80	12.71	12.13
Other Non-durable goods	337.41	333.74	299.41	41.4	40.8	39.5	8.15	8.18	7.58

Total Production Workers	January '87	December '86	January '86
	45,000	44,900	37,300

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON DC

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Rhoda Wharton, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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38.8 hours. The Average Hourly Earnings were up 7 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products shows an increase in Average Weekly Earnings of $5.76. Average Weekly Hours rose 2 cents. The increase was due to Overtime being worked.

Food and Kindred Products, because of less Overtime being worked, reflects a decrease of $35.50 in Average Weekly Hours. Weekly Hours were down 2.6 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 12 cents.

We Need Your Help!

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THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM **639-1562**

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

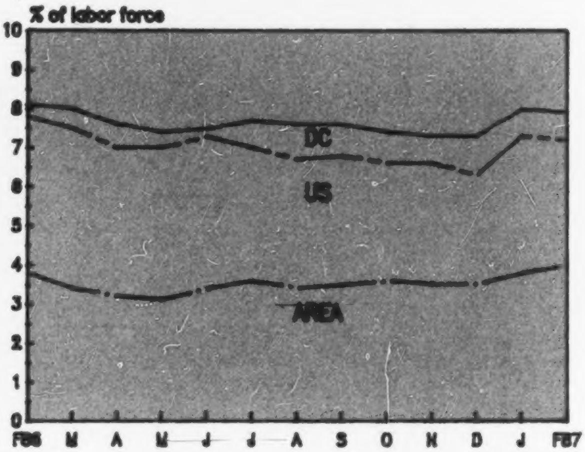
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1987 APRIL 1987

Employment of District Residents Increases–Unemployment Drops to 7.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FEBRUARY 1986 TO 1987



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Between January and February of this year, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia declined marginally from 8.0 percent in January to 7.9 percent in February. Importantly, 3,700 additional District residents found work during the month raising the total residents with jobs to 304,300. This increase in employment was almost large enough to offset a surprisingly large February increase (3,900) in the labor force. The net affect of total labor market activity for the month was, however, a small increase (300) in the unemployed.

Over the year (February 1987 compared to February 1986), employment of District residents increased by 9,200—an increase of

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Government of the
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Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

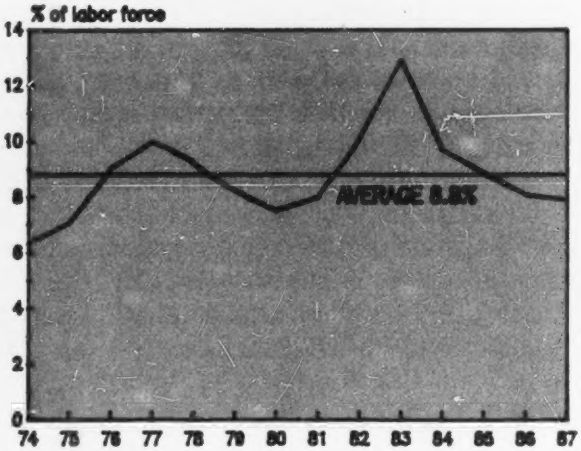
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING FEBRUARY 1987[a]

	February[b] 1987	January[c] 1987	February 1986	January 1986	Net Change From January 1987	Net Change From February 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,500	326,600	321,100	321,300	3,900	9,400
Total Employed	304,300	300,600	295,100	295,000	3,700	9,200
Total Unemployment	26,300	26,000	26,000	26,400	300	300
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	−0.1	−0.2
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,720,900	1,722,300	1,641,500	1,647,500	−1,400	79,400
Total Employed	1,666,100	1,669,400	1,596,300	1,600,800	−3,300	69,800
Total Unemployed	54,700	52,900	45,200	46,600	1,800	9,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.4
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,051,400	2,048,900	1,962,600	1,968,800	2,500	88,800
Total Employed	1,970,400	1,970,000	1,891,400	1,895,800	400	79,000
Total Unemployed	81,000	78,900	71,200	73,000	2,100	9,800
Unemployment Rate[d]	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.4

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1974 TO 1987



Continued from page 1

slightly more than 3 percent. Unemployment remained at about the same level as in February of last year (an increase of 300), thus the District's unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage point. Unemployment in February is normally one of the highest months during the year, averaging 8.8 percent over the past 14 years. Thus, this year's rate of 7.9 percent is significantly below the long term average for the month which reached a record high of 12.9 percent in 1983. The lowest February rate in the past 14 years occurred in 1974 when it was 6.3 percent. This year's rate for February is the lowest in seven years—since the 7.5 percent registered in February 1980.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Suburbs, the number of employed residents declined by 3,300. Nearly half (1,400) of these laid off workers withdrew from the labor force, thus the unemployment roll increased by only 1,800. This was sufficient enough, however, to cause a small increase in the Suburban unemployment rate of 0.1 of a percentage point.

Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), joblessness in the Suburbs increased by 9,500 individuals—an increase of 21 percent. Over 79,400 suburbanites joined the job market over the year, a 4.8 percent increase. On the other hand, employment of suburbanites increased only by 4.4 percent, not enough to absorb the number of new people looking for work. Thus, the increase in suburban unemployment and a significant 0.4 percentage point increase in the suburban unemployment rate. Still even at 3.2 percent, the suburban unemployment rate indicates a shortage of an available pool of suburban workers.

Combined activities in the District and the Suburbs between January and February pushed the Area unemployment rate up slightly from 3.9 percent to 4 percent. Because of the relatively large increase of unemployment in the

Continued on page 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Feb.[a] 1987	Jan.[b] 1987	Feb. 1986
District	7.9	8.0	8.1
Calvert Co.	6.4	5.4	5.5
Frederick Co.	6.2	5.0	5.5
Prince Georges Co.	3.8	3.8	3.3
Charles Co.	3.7	3.3	3.2
Alexandria	3.6	3.4	3.5
Stafford Co.	3.4	3.1	3.8
Arlington Co.	2.8	2.7	2.9
Manassas	2.8	2.9	3.0
Montgomery Co.	2.8	2.7	2.4
Prince William Co.	2.7	2.7	2.8
Fairfax Co.	2.5	2.5	2.5
Fairfax City	2.4	2.6	2.6
Loudoun Co.	2.4	2.2	2.7
Manassas Park	2.3	2.1	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	1.7	3.8

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Suburbs, the number of unemployed in the Washington Area increased to 81,000—nearly 68 percent of whom were suburbanites. The monthly increase in employment in the District was, however, large enough to offset the decline in the Suburbs and produce a very small (400) net increase in Area employment.

Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), unemployment in the Area also showed an increase in the level of jobless (9,800) and in the rate (0.4 percentage point). This is the first month since July of 1985, that the Area's unemployment rate has been 4.0 percent or above. Despite the increase in Area unemployment, the Washington Area economy produced over the year jobs for 79,000 more Area residents—an increase of 4.2 percent. Suburbanites accounted for about 88 percent of the increase with District residents adding the remaining 12 percent.

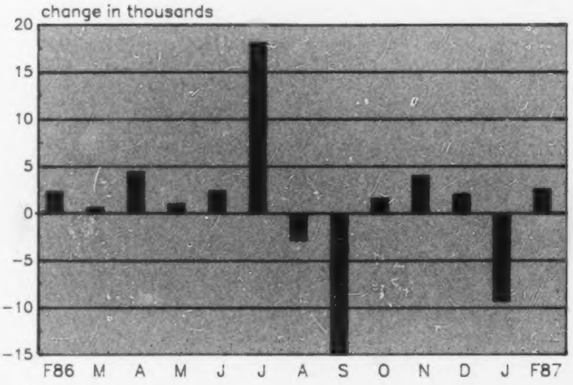
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,463 in February 1987—up by 838 from January. In February, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised the largest group of claimants in February at 23.7 percent. This was followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 23.0 percent. Service workers comprised 21.7 percent of the claimants in February. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.3 percent in January. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 8.8 weeks to 9.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In February 1986, the average duration for males was 9.4 weeks and 10.4 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 2,600 between January and February of this year. The private sector accounted for 77 percent of the increase with Services, the growth leader, adding 2,000 jobs. The majority of the Services growth occurred in All Other Services (900 jobs) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (500 jobs) with seasonal gains in educational institutions accounting for the growth in the former. Retail Trade, spurred on by seasonal growth in Eating and Drinking Places (500 jobs), rose by 200 jobs while Construction and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities each declined by 200 jobs. In the public sector, District Government employment increased by 600 jobs over the month.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE DISTRICT
FEBRUARY 1986–FEBRUARY 1987



Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for an increase of 9,500 jobs. The private sector gained 13,800 jobs with Services

Continued on page 6

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

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We're here to help *YOU.* Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It works!

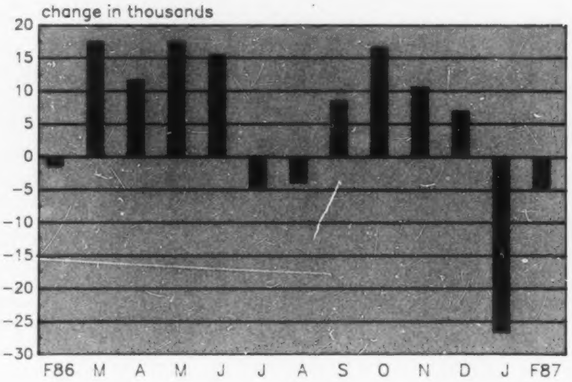
JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Continued from page 4

accounting for 74 percent and remaining the dominant contributor to growth adding 10,200 new jobs. Growth was registered throughout the Services industry with the exception of Personal Services which remained constant. Business Services and Legal Services were the growth leaders with gains of 2,600 jobs and 2,200 jobs, respectively. Combined growth of 4,700 jobs was fairly equally divided between Health Services, All Other Services, and Hotels and Lodging Places. Significant expansion also occurred in Retail Trade (1,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,100 jobs). The public sector lost 4,300 jobs over the year with a reduction in Federal Government (6,100 jobs) partially offset by gains in District Government (1,700 jobs) and Local Government (200 jobs).

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
FEBRUARY 1986–FEBRUARY 1987



JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of suburban jobs declined 0.4 percent between January and February of this year to a level of 1,360,000. The private sector lost 7,900 jobs with seasonal declines in Construction (4,700 jobs) and Retail Trade (3,700 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 70 percent and 65 percent, respectively, of the respective losses in these two industries. The public sector recorded an increase of 2,800 jobs with gains in both the Federal Government (1,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (900 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were the recipients of the vast majority of this growth accounting for 86 percent of the public sector growth. Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), the number of suburban jobs rose by 64,000 for an increase of 4.9 percent. This growth was fairly equally distributed between the Maryland and Virginia suburbs at 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the job growth which was concentrated primarily in Services (22,700 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 53 percent of the Services growth while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the Wholesale/Retail Trade growth. Sizable growth rates in Fi-

Continued on page 8

Employers: Pledge A Summer Job For A City Youth Today!

Employers may qualify for a federal income tax credit through the Targeted Job Tax Credit Program. Employers who hire a disadvantaged youth may apply for a tax credit of 85 percent of up to $3,000 in wages for a maximum credit of $2,550. This is based on youth, ages 16 to 17, hired from May through September.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986
TOTAL	640.3	637.7	630.8	2,000.6	2,003.1	1,927.1
Total Private Sector	377.9	375.9	364.1	1,443.5	1,449.4	1,371.8
Manufacturing	15.6	15.6	15.3	85.7	85.7	84.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.0	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2	22.3	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	16.3	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.9	43.8	42.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.5	31.2	31.1	30.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	7.3	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Construction	13.5	13.7	13.0	114.8	119.7	108.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.4	24.6	24.1	96.0	96.2	90.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.7
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.5	37.7
All Transportation	9.2	9.4	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.2	15.2	15.3	49.8	49.8	48.4
Trade	61.8	61.6	60.6	403.8	407.0	385.1
Wholesale	8.9	8.8	9.2	74.9	74.6	71.8
Retail	53.0	52.8	51.4	328.9	332.4	313.4
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.9	37.9	39.2	37.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.9	42.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	37.8	35.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.5	25.5	23.4
Eating & Drinking Places	25.3	24.8	24.2	103.1	102.8	100.2
All Other Retail	23.6	23.8	22.3	78.8	80.2	74.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.8	36.8	35.7	117.3	117.2	109.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	21.6	21.6	21.0
All Other	29.6	29.7	28.4	95.7	95.6	88.7

Continued next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987[b]	Jan. 1987[c]	Feb. 1986
Services	225.5	223.5	215.3	625.0	622.7	592.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.4	13.9	12.9	30.8	30.2	28.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.3	4.2	24.3	23.9	22.5
Business Services	47.9	47.9	45.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.4	33.2	31.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.0	23.8	21.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.0	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	71.3	70.4	69.7	569.9	568.5	541.1
Government	262.4	261.8	266.7	557.1	553.7	555.3
Federal Government	210.3	210.2	216.4	355.2	353.3	359.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	201.9	200.4	196.1
D.C. Government	47.1	46.5	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

nance, Insurance and Real Estate (8.6 percent), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7.5 percent) and Construction (5.9 percent) resulted in 17,000 new jobs. The public sector rose 2.1 percent over the year with gains in both Federal Government (2,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The Washington Area registered a slight decline in jobs between January and February reflecting seasonal layoffs in the private sector. Adverse weather conditions resulted in a decline in Construction (4,900 jobs) while additional layoffs after the holidays resulted in a 3,200 job loss in Wholesale/Retail Trade. Private sector gains were concentrated in Services (2,300 jobs) with the District accounting for 87 percent of the increase. The public sector gained 3,400 jobs over the month with increases in both Federal Government (1,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,500 jobs). Over the year (February 1986 to February 1987), 73,500 jobs were created in the Area for a 3.8 percent rate of growth. The private sector, with a considerable 5.2 percent rate of growth, accounted for 98 percent of the job growth. Particularly strong growth occurred in Services (32,900 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (18,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,500 jobs) and Construction (6,100 jobs). Public sector jobs increased 0.3 percent over the year as a gain in State and Local Government (5,800 jobs) was partially offset by a loss in Federal Employment (4,000 jobs).

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past 28 months (October 1984 to February 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.0 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between February 1986 and February 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.8 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.9 percent, but below its 28 month long-term average of 6.4 percent.

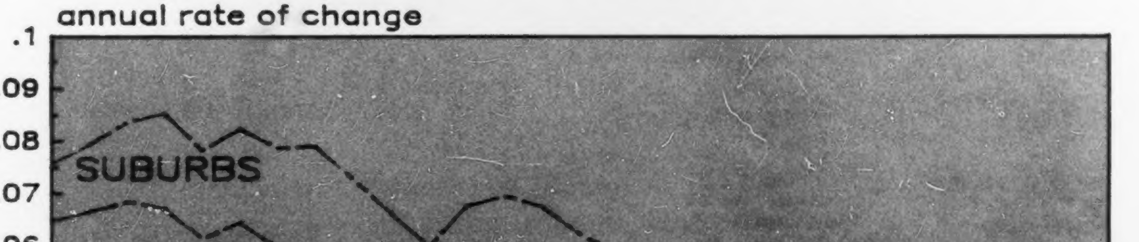
Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 28-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between February 1984 and February 1985 to 73,500 between February 1986 and this past February. Over the past year, 64,000 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,500 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.8 percent versus 2.6 percent for the nation).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO FEBRUARY 1987

The Area	
Average 28 months	5.0%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 28 months	6.4%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current month	4.9%
The District	
Average 28 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.5%

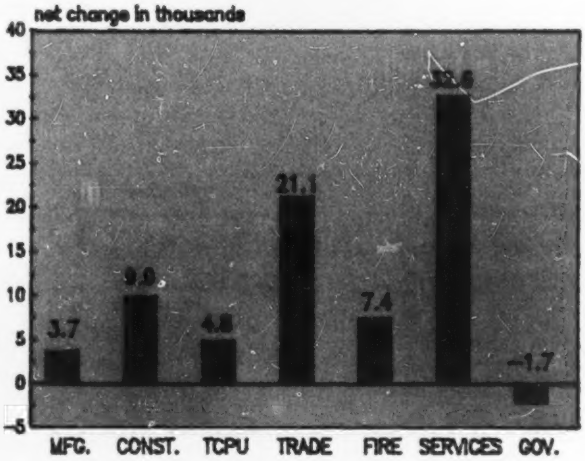
MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH OCTOBER 1984 TO FEBRUARY 1987



ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA AND DISTRICT: 1986

During 1986, the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) added 77,600 new jobs to its economic base, bringing the total jobs in the Area to 1,986,100—a 4.1 percent annual growth rate. The U.S. economy created new jobs during the past year at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, some 2,672,000 new jobs. This means that last year the Washington Area generated 2.9 percent of all the new jobs in the nation and now contains about 2 percent of the total American jobs.

AREA JOB GROWTH
ANNUAL AVERAGE
1986



Growth in the Area was characterized by a strong private sector employment expansion (5.9 percent) and a small decline (0.3 percent) in the public sector. Nearly 7 of every 10 new jobs were generated by two industrial sectors: Services (32,600 new jobs, or 42 percent of all new growth) and Trade (21,100 new jobs or 27 percent of the total growth). Construction expansion was also strong and added 9,900 jobs to its 1985 base. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was also better than average,

Continued on page 12

Special Employer Services

Mass Job Recruitment

Upon request from employers, the Department of Employment Services will conduct a mass recruitment effort to attract hundreds of qualified candidates for specified job vacancies. The agency provides: prescreening of job applicants; public information campaign, and space for individual interviews. Call 639-1601 for this assistance.

Regional Employment Program

To help assure that District residents are fully considered for jobs in suburban counties, the Department of Employment Services participates in a Regional Cooperative Employment Program. Endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Counsel of Governments, the program provides free screening and referral services to regional employers. A transportation response system which helps employees reach jobs in suburban communities and customized job training are key features. Employers may hire District workers through the program by calling 639-1400.

Interstate Clearance

The Department of Employment Services is affiliated with a nationwide employment recruitment system. Employers may contact the agency for help in finding qualified applicants in other states for hard to fill positions. This assistance can be obtained by calling 724-3770.

1985 AND 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		METROPOLITAN AREA	
INDUSTRY	1986	1985[b]	1986	1985[b]
TOTAL	**640.6**	**631.2**	**1,986.1**	**1,908.5**
Total Private Sector	**373.6**	**364.1**	**1,430.5**	**1,351.2**
Manufacturing	**15.5**	**14.8**	**85.4**	**81.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	42.3	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	22.9	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	16.0	15.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	43.1	41.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	30.8	29.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	7.0	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.2	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.6**	**120.8**	**110.9**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.4**	**25.4**	**93.5**	**88.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.9
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	40.2	36.5
All Transportation	9.3	9.1	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	16.3	48.5	47.3
Trade	**62.8**	**62.7**	**400.6**	**379.5**
Wholesale	9.1	9.4	73.5	70.4
Retail	53.7	53.2	327.1	309.1
General Merchandise	4.8	5.0	39.3	38.4
Food	N/A	N/A	45.5	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	36.9	34.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	24.5	23.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25.6	26.0	103.2	99.8
All Other Retail	23.2	22.3	77.6	72.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**36.3**	**34.8**	**114.4**	**107.0**
Banking	7.3	7.1	21.6	20.8
All Other	29.0	27.6	92.8	86.3

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Continued from page 11

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1986	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1985[b]	METROPOLITAN AREA 1986	METROPOLITAN AREA 1985[b]
Services	220.8	212.7	614.8	582.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.9	12.7	30.8	29.1
Personal Services	4.2	4.0	23.0	22.3
Business Services	48.1	45.4	N/A	N/A
Health Services	32.5	30.6	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.8	21.1	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	29.4	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.3	69.6	561.0	530.8
Government	267.0	267.1	555.6	557.3
Federal Government	213.3	215.5	356.6	363.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	199.1	194.0
D.C. Government	48.8	46.7	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

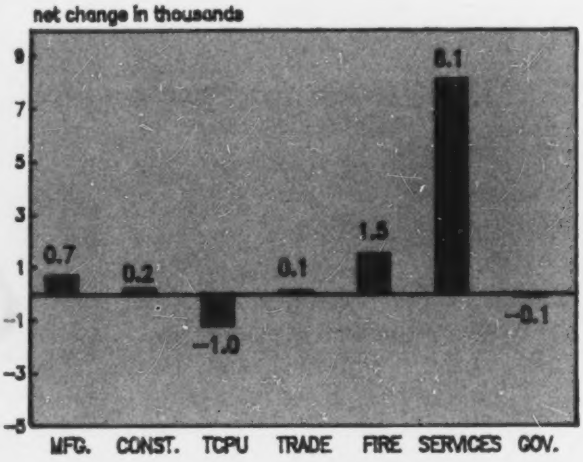
Continued from page 10

adding 7,400, but its banking component showed less than average growth of only 3.8 percent (800 new jobs).

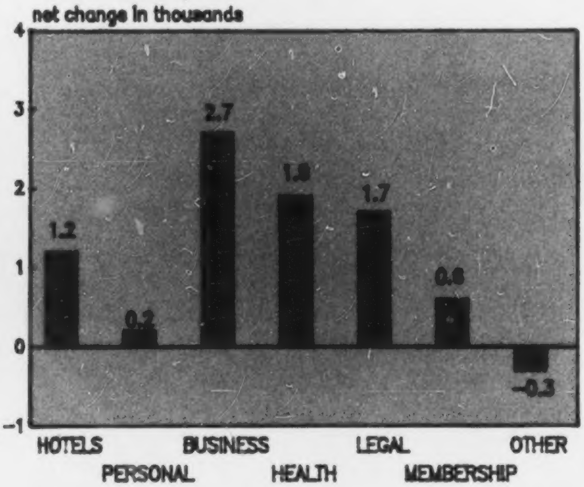
In the public sector, Federal Government jobs declined by 6,700 (1.8 percent), but growth in local government (5,100 new jobs) almost offset the loss. As a result, total government employment declined 0.3 percent for the year. Government jobs now constitute 28 percent of all Area jobs. Of which, 18 percent are Federal. In 1980, 35 percent of Area jobs were in the Public sector of which 23 percent were Federal. So during the 1980's, government employment as a proportion of total Area employment is declining at about 1 percentage point a year.

In the District, 9,400 new jobs were created during 1986—a growth rate of 1.5 percent—just about its long-term average between 1956 and 1985. Eighty-six percent of the new District jobs were created by the Services Industry accounting for 8,100 new jobs. Within the Services Industry, firms providing services to other businesses or government added the most new jobs (2,700), followed by those providing health services (1,900 new jobs) and those providing legal services (1,700 new jobs). Hotels in 1986 also experienced a strong expansion adding 1,200 new jobs—an over-the-year growth of 9.4 percent. Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities suffered a decline of 1,000 jobs, all in the Communications and Public Utilities component of the industry. Other private sector industries showed modest gains for the year.

DISTRICT JOB GROWTH ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986



GROWTH IN DISTRICT SERVICES JOBS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986



Negative job growth (100 jobs) occurred in the Public Sector, with District Government job growth (2,100) partially offsetting a Federal loss of 2,200. Since 1980, Federal employment in the District has declined by 15,300 jobs or nearly 7 percent. In 1980, Federal jobs constituted 37 percent of all District jobs. They now make up only 33 percent of the jobs. Thus in the District, the Federal Government is a declining industry, both in relative and absolute terms.

Note: Copies of the recently benchmarked 1986 and the 1985 revised benchmarked Wage and Salary Employment by month for the Washington MSA and the District may be obtained by calling LMIR at (202) 639-1642 or 639-1632.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 267 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises slightly between December and January. Most of the employment decline is traceable to layoffs in the Area's retail trade sector. This January was no exception; the Area's unemployment rate rose from 3.5 percent in December to 3.8 percent in January. This was the twentieth lowest rate of all 267 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the ninth time in thirteen months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.8 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—up from 2.6 percent to 3.3 percent. A year ago, it was also 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a January rate of 5.7 percent. A year ago, it was also 5.7 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a January jobless rate of 4.4 percent—up from 4.2 percent posted the previous month.

Job Service. . .

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- **A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals**

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 21st highest jobless rate in the country. This was down six notches from the 15th spot held in December. Maryland's rate at 5.2 percent was up from the 4.7 percent recorded in December. Virginia's rate was also up from 4.9 percent to 5.2 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked 41st and 44th, respectively, in the standings of the fifty-one jurisdictions. The lowest unemployment rates for January were in New Hampshire (3.0 percent), Delaware (3.7 percent), Connecticut (3.9 percent), and Massachusetts (4.1 percent). Nine states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, including Louisiana (14.7 percent), West Virginia (13.0 percent), Mississippi (12.7 percent), and Alaska (11.6 percent).

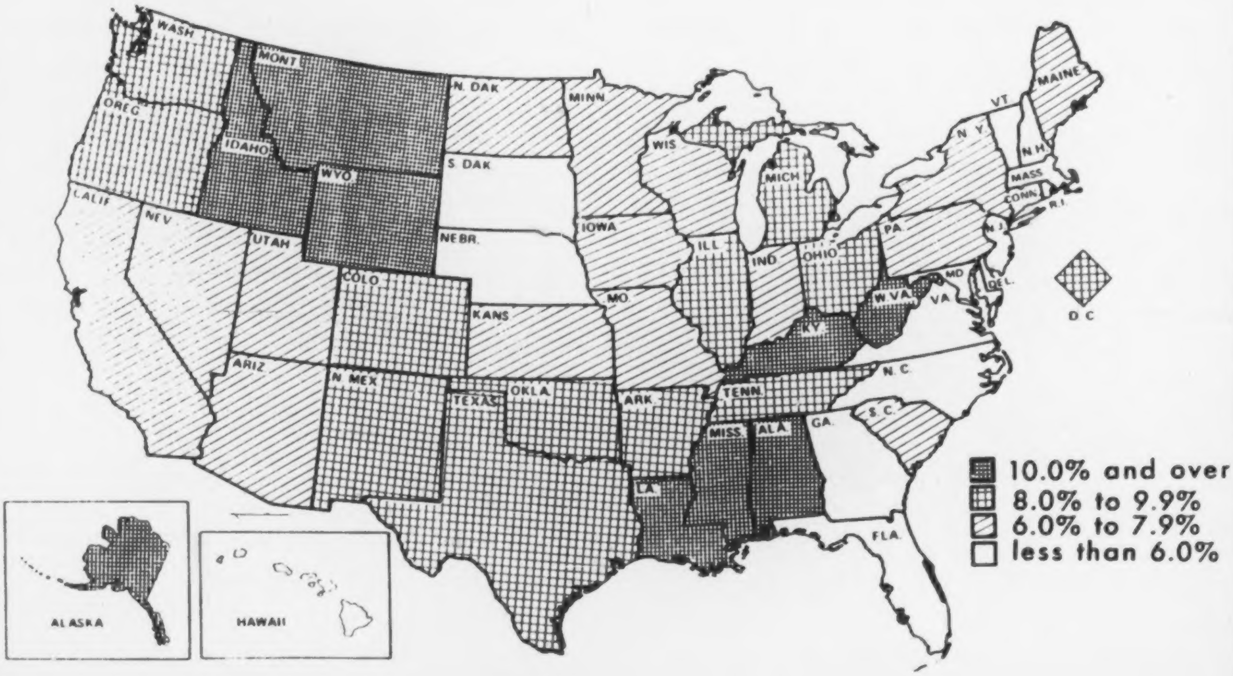
Of the 32 states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for January, eleven (11) had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (2.4 points) and New Jersey (2.3 points). Unemployment rates increased by 1 point or more over the year in seven states, with the largest increases occurring in Texas (2.9 points) and Louisiana (2.7 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District tied with Milwaukee for the fourteenth highest rate at 8.0 percent. The District's position was down four notches from December. The average jobless rate of all 26 cities was 8.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, eleven (11) posted lower jobless rates over the year, thirteen (13) recorded higher rates and two (2) remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 20.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston at 4.5 percent had the low-

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1987


WASH
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S. DAK
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N.H.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
N.J.
CALIF
NEV
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL
IND
OHIO
PA
MD
DEL.
COLO
KANS
MO.
W.VA.
VA
KY
D C
ARIZ
N. MEX
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
TENN
N.C.
S.C.
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

est jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate at 5.1 percent. There are eight (8) cities (Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Columbus, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 7.3 percent in January. The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (3.6 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.4 percentage points). Newark reported an over-the-year decrease of 3.6 percentage points. Both Salt Lake City at 7.0 percent and Boston at 4.5 percent were unchanged over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

		JANUARY	
	CITY	1987	1986
1.	Gary, IN	20.3	18.8
2.	New Orleans, LA	12.0	10.7
3.	Houston, TX	11.6	8.0
4.	Birmingham, AL	11.1	8.7
5.	Cleveland, OH	11.0	12.2
6.	Detroit, MI	10.2	10.8
7.	Buffalo, NY	9.6	11.2
8.	Dayton, OH	9.4	10.5
9.	Newark, NJ	9.4	13.0
10.	St. Louis, MO	9.4	8.1
11.	Cincinnati, OH	9.0	8.6
12.	Chicago, IL	8.8	8.4
13.	Baltimore, MD	8.7	7.4
14.	**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**8.0**	**7.7**
15.	Milwaukee, WI	8.0	8.1
16.	Miami, FL	7.6	8.2
17.	Dallas, TX	7.5	5.4
18.	New York, NY	7.4	7.3
19.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.2	8.6
20.	Atlanta, GA	7.1	6.7
21.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.0	7.0
22.	Los Angeles, CA	6.3	7.4
23.	Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.4
24.	Columbis, OH	5.7	7.0
25.	San Francisco, CA	5.1	5.2
26.	Boston, MA	4.5	4.5

*Preliminary rates.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
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(CALL 639-1661)

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!
2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!
3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!
4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!
5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!
6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational, apititude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you—people likely to meet your needs!
10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

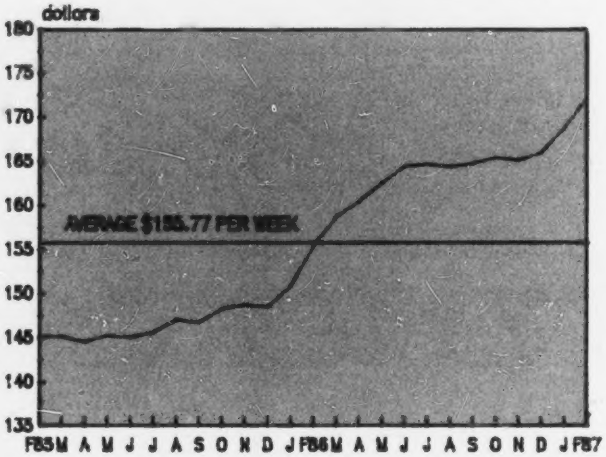
JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
February 1987

The outlay by the District of Columbia for unemployment compensation benefits in February 1987 was $6.7 million, a 3 percent increase from last month. The current outlay was also higher than the amounts paid out in 5 of the 7 most previous months. The average weekly benefit amount for the month was $172 and is the highest monthly average on record for the city. This measure was 2 percent above last month, and 11 percent above February 1986.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT
ALL UI PROGRAMS
FEBRUARY 1985 TO FEBRUARY 1987



Compared to February 1986, the average weekly benefit amount continues to reflect the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250 effective January 1986. The February 1986 average included only two months of new entrants who qualified for the higher amounts associated with the new maximum scale, whereas all recipients in February 1987 qualified on the $250 scale. It is also apparent that the February recipients had a relatively high wage base, also as indicated by the level of the average weekly benefit amount.

The February level of activity in terms of claims and recipients was mixed compared to January. Initial claims fell 22 percent, as somewhat expected. There is a seasonal surge of initial claimants in the first month of each calendar quarter because of the change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. January 1987 was no exception. The February fall in this measure reflects that seasonal phenomenon. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated both rose slightly—also reflecting the carry-over of the high level of initial claims in the previous month. Neither of these three measures deviated more than 3 percent above the February 1986 level.

The number of beneficiaries in the system in February, at 11,710, also was at a record high for the last two years.

LABOR MARKET UPDATE

BANKING:
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
PROFILE

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special *Labor Market Update* of the Banking Library (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1987

	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	% Change From January 1987	% Change From February 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,231	4,043	3,153	− 20.1	+ 2.5
Weeks of Unemployment	38,114	37,528	37,620	+ 1.6	+ 1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,612	35,480	35,200	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,038,169	$5,916,084	$5,413,239	+ 2.1	+ 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.55	$166.74	$153.79	+ 1.7	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	2,152	2,463	2,119	− 12.6	+ 1.6
Number of Final Payments	897	1,020	811	− 12.1	+ 10.6
Total Beneficiaries	10,696	10,641	10,439	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	132	331	139	− 60.1	− 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,159	2,929	2,503	+ 7.9	+ 26.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,054	2,793	2,413	+ 9.3	+ 26.6
Total Benefits Paid	$609,959	$537,670	$425,699	+ 13.4	+ 43.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.72	$192.51	$176.42	+ 3.7	+ 13.2
Number of First Payments	183	248	166	− 26.2	+ 10.2
Number of Final Payments	72	100	94	− 28.0	− 23.4
Total Beneficiaries	882	882	734	0.0	+ 20.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	63	39	56	+ 61.5	+ 12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	509	494	551	+ 3.0	− 7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	430	397	445	+ 8.3	− 3.4
Total Benefits Paid	$81,413	$73,971	$76,430	+ 10.1	+ 6.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.33	$187.74	$171.75	+ 0.8	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	37	41	29	− 9.8	+ 27.6
Number of Final Payments	28	24	30	+ 16.7	− 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	132	138	137	− 4.3	− 3.6
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,426	4,413	3,348	− 22.4	+ 2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,782	40,951	40,674	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,096	38,670	38,056	+ 1.1	+ 2.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,729,541	$6,527,725	$5,915,368	+ 3.1	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.13	$168.81	$155.43	+ 2.0	+ 10.7
Number of First Payments	2,372	2,752	2,314	− 13.8	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	997	1,144	935	− 12.8	+ 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,710	11,661	11,310	+ 0.4	+ 3.5

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1987 increased by $9.00. Average Weekly Hours were up 1.3 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings reflect a slight decrease of 8 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed an increase of $8.73 in Weekly Earnings and a .8 of an hour increase in Weekly Hours. Hourly Earnings were up 2 cents an hour, overtime being worked was the major contributing factor. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had an increase of $48.96 in Weekly Earnings, and a 6.4 hour increase in Weekly Hours. However, the Hourly Earnings decreased 41 cents because of an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. All Other Durable Goods and Printing and Publishing had less overtime worked for the month. Food and Kindred Products had more overtime worked, and All Other Non-Durable Goods showed an increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA FEBRUARY 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	375.60	366.60	385.68	40.3	39.0	37.3	9.32	9.40	10.34
Durable Goods	408.71	392.40	347.26	43.9	41.7	37.3	9.31	9.41	9.31
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	436.55	427.82	320.89	44.5	43.7	37.4	9.81	9.79	8.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	500.46	451.50	358.75	48.4	42.0	41.0	10.34	10.75	8.75
Other Durable Goods	328.84	339.47	346.04	40.2	40.9	34.5	*8.18	8.30	10.03
Non-durable Goods	342.41	342.74	422.22	36.7	36.5	37.2	9.33	9.39	11.35
Food & Kindred Products	435.78	431.83	436.61	35.2	35.6	37.9	12.38	12.13	11.52
Printing & Publishing	447.25	443.58	456.65	35.3	34.9	36.3	12.67	12.71	12.58
Other Non-durable goods	337.81	337.42	317.99	40.7	41.3	40.1	8.30	8.17	7.93
Total Production Workers	February '87 42,000			January '87 41,800			February '86 38,700		

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

The Department of Employment Services Working to keep Washington Working

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Rhoda Wharton, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling. (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Programs Serving Special Population Groups

The Department of Employment Services operates several programs aimed at meeting the employment and training needs of special population groups such as senior citizens, veterans, single parents, Hispanics, the physically challenged, youth, and ex-offenders. These programs provide the opportunity for businesses to make a special contribution to the community by helping citizens achieve self-sufficiency through meaningful employment.

Senior Workers Program

This program promotes part-time employment for District residents, ages 55 and older. Businesses interested in hiring an older, experienced worker should call the Senior Workers Program office at 639-1162.

Step

Special Temporary Employment Program serves ex-offenders eligible for parole. In addition to helping these individuals obtain a job for a new start in life, employers who hire a STEP participant are eligible for a federal tax credit equal to 74 percent of the employee's first year's wages. Wage subsidies are also available in some cases and the federal government provides bonding for employers. Employers interested in hiring a STEP worker should call 639-1591.

Win/Smart

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) conducts a special project—Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART)—which focuses on single mothers on public assistance who obtain job training in the child care field. Upon completion of the training, employers who hire graduates may be eligible for federal tax credits under the TJTC program (see Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program). Employers can hire SMART workers by calling 724-2357.

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

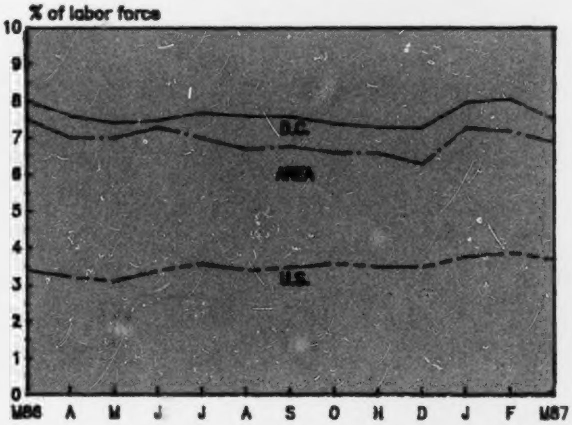
DATA FOR MARCH 1987

MAY 1987

D.C. Unemployment Drops to 7.5%

2,000,000 Workers in the Area

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MARCH 1986 TO 1987



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

During March of this year, 3,500 additional District residents found work and the number of jobless residents declined by 1,700. As a result of this positive labor market interaction, the District's unemployment rate dropped six tenths of a percentage point from the February level and measured 7.5 percent for March—a significant monthly change. The increase in employment was large enough to absorb an 1,800 person increase in the size of the labor force and still reduce the jobless rolls.

Over the year, the statistics are even more positive. Since March of 1986, 12,300 additional District residents have found work and there are 800 fewer unemployed. The unemployment rate is down from 8.0 percent in March of last year to 7.5 this year. Over the past 14 years

Continued on page 3

We Need Your Help!

Hire A Youth This Summer

THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Call 639-1562 for details

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING MARCH 1987[a]

	March[b] 1987	February[c] 1987	March 1986	February 1986	Net Change From	
					February 1987	March 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,100	331,300	321,700	321,100	1,800	11,400
Total Employed	308,100	304,600	295,800	295,100	3,500	12,300
Total Unemployment	25,000	26,700	25,800	26,000	-1,700	-800
Unemployment Rate[d]	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	-0.6	-0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,745,900	1,717,600	1,678,400	1,663,200	28,300	67,500
Total Employed	1,694,200	1,663,500	1,631,800	1,614,100	30,700	62,400
Total Unemployed	51,700	54,000	46,800	49,100	-2,300	4,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	-0.1	0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,079,000	2,048,900	2,000,100	1,984,300	30,100	78,900
Total Employed	2,002,300	1,968,100	1,927,600	1,909,200	34,200	74,700
Total Unemployed	76,700	80,700	72,600	75,100	-4,000	4,100
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	-0.2	0.1

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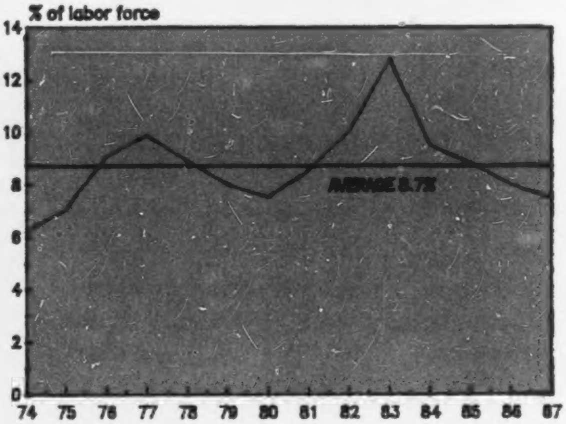
a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cites of Alexandria, Fairfaix, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudon, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

On-the-Job Training Program has benefits for the worker as well as Employer. Call today to learn about 50% employer reimbursement—639-1213.

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF MARCH 1974 TO 1987



Continued from page 1

(1974–1987) the District's unemployment rate in March has averaged 8.7 percent, thus, this year's March rate is significantly below the long term trend for the month. In fact, the March rate is the lowest for the month since 1980. This probably indicates that the District's economy is beginning to make some headway in addressing structural problems in the labor market. The record high for the month of March was 12.8 percent in 1983, so the rate has dropped over 5 percentage points since that high. Normally the unemployment rate in the District declines between February and March, but over the past 14 years the decline has averaged only a minus 0.1 percentage point, so this year's decline of 0.6 percentage point is more than just seasonal. The seasonally unadjusted civilian unemployment rate for the United States in March was 6.9 percent, only 0.6 of a percentage point below the city.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

During March 28,300 more residents of the suburbs entered the labor force and 30,700 took new jobs. As a result, the suburban unemployment rolls declined by 2,300 jobless workers and the suburban unemployment rate moved marginally downward by 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.0 percent of the labor force.

Reflecting positive monthly movements in both the District and its suburbs, the Washington Area unemployment rate also declined during March to 3.7 percent—a 0.2 percentage point reduction from February. In absolute terms, March labor market activity showed a 4,000 decrease in the number of Area residents unemployed. The Area's unemployment rolls increased by 30,700 individuals during the month, bringing the number of working Area residents to over 2 million persons.

Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987) Area employment increased by 74,700 new workers—a 3.9 percent increase. Growth in the labor force was also 3.9 percent, but in absolute

Continued on page 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA BY CITY AND COUNTY

	Mar.[a] 1987	Feb.[b] 1987	Mar. 1986
District	7.5	8.1	8.0
Calvert Co.	5.2	6.2	5.0
Frederick Co.	5.1	6.0	5.4
Prince George's Co.	3.6	3.7	3.2
Charles Co.	3.4	3.5	3.3
Alexandria	3.3	3.5	3.4
Stafford Co.	3.3	3.6	2.9
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.8	2.3
Prince Williams Co.	2.6	2.8	2.6
Arlington Co.	2.5	2.6	2.6
Fairfax Co.	2.4	2.5	2.4
Fairfax City	2.4	2.2	2.7
Manassas	2.2	2.8	2.6
Loudoun Co.	2.1	2.4	2.4
Manassas Park	2.1	2.3	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	2.0	4.1

a. Preliminary
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

terms exceeded the employment growth so the pool of Area unemployed grew by 4,100 and the Area unemployment rate edged marginally upward by 0.1 of a percentage point. All of the over-the-year increase in the Area unemployment was, however, attributed to suburban activity, as the number of unemployed in the District actually declined by 800 city residents.

Thus in March of this year, 67.4 percent of all of the Area's 76,700 unemployed lived in the suburbs—up 2 percent from the March 1986 distribution. The District, however, continues to have the Area's largest geographic concentration of unemployed. If unemployment rates in the District and the suburbs were to be equalized at the Area's current rate of 3.7 percent, there would have to be a reduction in the level of unemployment in the District of about 12,700 residents, or about 50 percent of the current level of unemployment, a significant proportion. However, in an Area economy that contained 2,021,100 jobs in March, this represents a redistribution of only 0.6 percent of the Area's current job resources to residents of the District. Not a large or significant adjustment, especially since the suburban unemployment rate of 3.0 percent signals possible significant labor shortages.

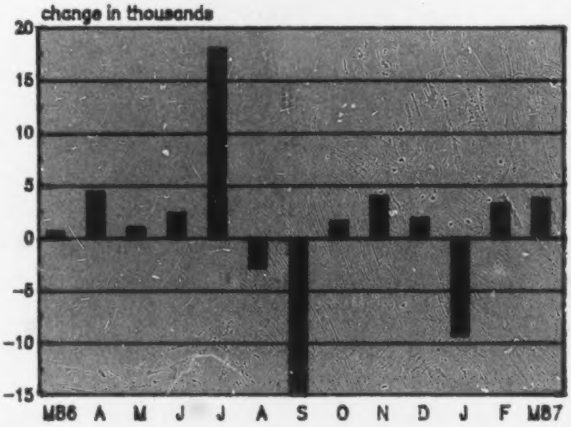
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,988 in March 1987—down by 390 from February. In March, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, managerial, and technical workers comprised the largest group of claimants in March at 24.3 percent. This was followed by clerical and sales workers comprising another 23.7 percent. Service workers comprised 20.1 percent of the claimants in March. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.7 weeks in February. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.2 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.3 weeks to 10.6 weeks. In March 1986, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,800 between February and March of this year. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of the growth adding 3,100 jobs with the vast majority of new jobs concentrated in Services (1,900 jobs) and Trade (800 jobs). The greatest portion of Services growth occurred in All Other Services (1,000 jobs) with the Motion Pictures component the primary contributor. Business Services and Hotels combined added 700 Services jobs. The growth in Trade was equally distributed between Eating and Drinking Places (400 jobs) and All Other Retail (400 jobs). Public sector growth of 700 jobs was due solely to gains in District Government.

MONTHLY JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), the number of District jobs rose 2.1 percent for

Continued on page 6

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If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

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PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

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JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

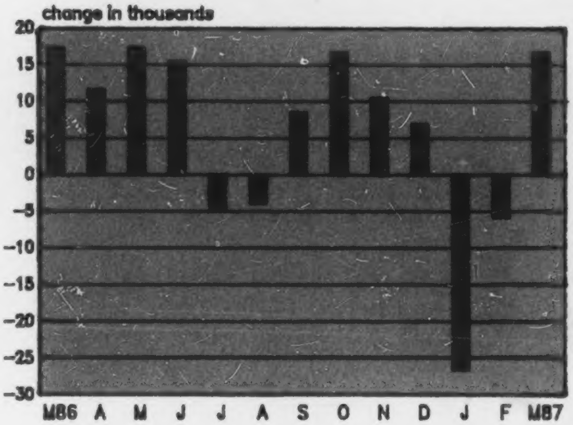
Continued from page 4

an increase of 13,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent adding 15,600 jobs with 77 percent of the increase concentrated in Services (12,000 jobs). Services growth was broad based with only Personal Services not registering a gain. The recent influx of jobs in the Motion Picture industry contributed to All Other Services (3,700 jobs) surpassing Business Services (2,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs) to become the growth leader. Health Services and Hotels registered healthy job gains of 1,600 and 1,400, respectively. Significant job expansion also occurred in Retail Trade (1,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs). In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government (4,300 jobs) was partially offset by gains in District Government (1,900 jobs) and Local Government (300 jobs) resulting in an over-the-year loss of 2,200 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of Suburban jobs increased 1.2 percent between February and March of this year for an absolute increase of 16,700 jobs. The private sector gained 12,100 jobs with the Maryland suburbs accounting for 60 percent of the growth which was concentrated in Services (5,700 jobs), Trade (3,000 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The public sector gained 4,600 jobs with State and Local Government contributing 4,200 jobs, 64 percent of which were attributable to the Maryland suburbs. Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), the number of suburban jobs increased 4.8 percent for a gain of 62,600 jobs. This growth was fairly equally divided with the Maryland and Virginia suburbs each growing at a rate of 4.8 percent and contributing 32,300 and 30,300 jobs respectively. The private sector accounted for 88 percent of the growth with the primary contributors being Services (22,600 jobs) and Trade (16,000 jobs). A majority of the Services increase occurred in the Virginia suburbs (53 percent) while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 63 percent of the growth in Trade. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 69 percent of the 11,000 jobs created in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities, while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for 96 percent of the 5,100 new Construction jobs. Public sector employment rose 2.6 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (6,800 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 54 percent of the public sector growth.

**MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE SUBURBS
MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987**



JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 1 percent, gaining 20,500 jobs between February and March with 74 percent of the growth occurring in the private sector. The major sources for the private sector increase were Services (7,600 jobs), Trade (3,800 jobs) and Construction (2,700 jobs) with seasonality as a significant contributing factor. The public sector produced 5,300 more jobs with State and Local Government registering an increase of 4,900 jobs. Over the year (March 1986 to March 1987), 76,000 jobs were created in the area for a 3.9 percent

Continued on page 8

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK[a]

(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986
TOTAL	644.8	641.0	631.4	2,021.1	2,000.6	1,945.1
Total Private Sector	381.7	378.6	366.1	1,459.7	1,444.5	1,389.1
Manufacturing	15.6	15.6	15.3	85.6	85.6	85.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.1	22.2	22.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.3	16.2	16.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.8	43.8	42.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.5	31.1	31.2	30.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	7.4	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Construction	13.8	13.5	13.2	118.2	115.5	112.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.4	24.4	24.3	96.3	96.1	91.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.6
Transportation Except Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.5	38.2
All Transportation	9.3	9.2	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	15.2	15.4	49.6	49.8	48.9
Trade	62.6	61.8	61.1	407.2	403.4	389.7
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.2	75.8	74.9	72.3
Retail	53.7	53.0	52.0	331.4	328.5	317.4
General Merchandise	4.1	4.1	5.0	37.8	37.5	37.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.9	46.5	42.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	37.9	36.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8	24.5	23.6
Eating & Drinking Places	25.7	25.3	24.6	105.0	103.4	102.2
All Other Retail	23.9	23.5	22.5	79.4	78.5	75.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.0	36.8	35.8	118.4	117.5	110.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	21.7	21.5	21.1
All Other	29.8	29.6	28.5	96.7	96.0	89.6

Continued next page

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Continued from page 7

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987[b]	Feb. 1987[c]	Mar. 1986
Services	228.2	226.3	216.2	633.1	625.5	598.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.7	14.4	13.3	31.6	30.8	29.1
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	24.5	24.2	22.8
Business Services	48.3	47.9	45.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.3	33.3	31.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	24.0	22.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.2	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.2	72.2	69.5	577.1	570.5	546.6
Government	263.1	262.4	265.3	561.4	556.1	556.0
Federal Government	210.2	210.3	214.5	353.6	353.4	357.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.7	202.8	198.7
D.C. Government	47.8	47.1	45.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

rate of growth. The private sector grew at a substantive 5.1 percent, adding 70,600 jobs and accounting for 93 percent of the growth. Services and Trade together generated 74 percent of the private sector growth gaining 34,600 and 17,500 jobs respectively. Significant increases also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,700 jobs), Construction (5,700 jobs), and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,600 jobs). The public sector gained 5,400 jobs over the year for a 1 percent rate of growth. State and Local Government grew at a rate of 4.5 percent for an increase of 9,000 jobs. Federal Government lost 3,600 jobs, as a 2 percent reduction in the District was partially offset by a 0.5 percent increase in the Suburbs.

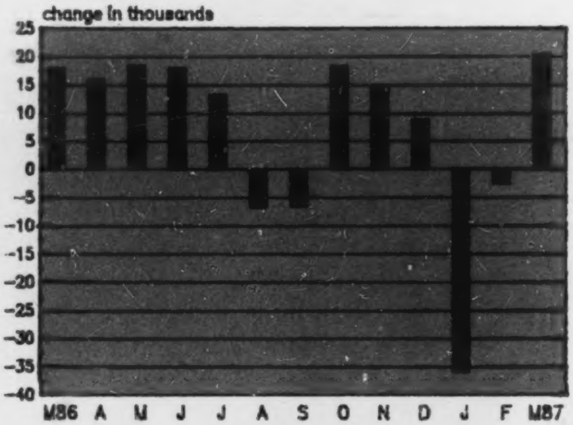
AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to March 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 5.0 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between March of 1986 and March of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.8 percent, but below its 30 month long-term average of 6.3 percent.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.1 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March of 1984 and March of 1985 to 76,000 between March 1986 and this past March. Over the past year, 62,600 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 13,400 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent versus 2.5 percent for the nation.)

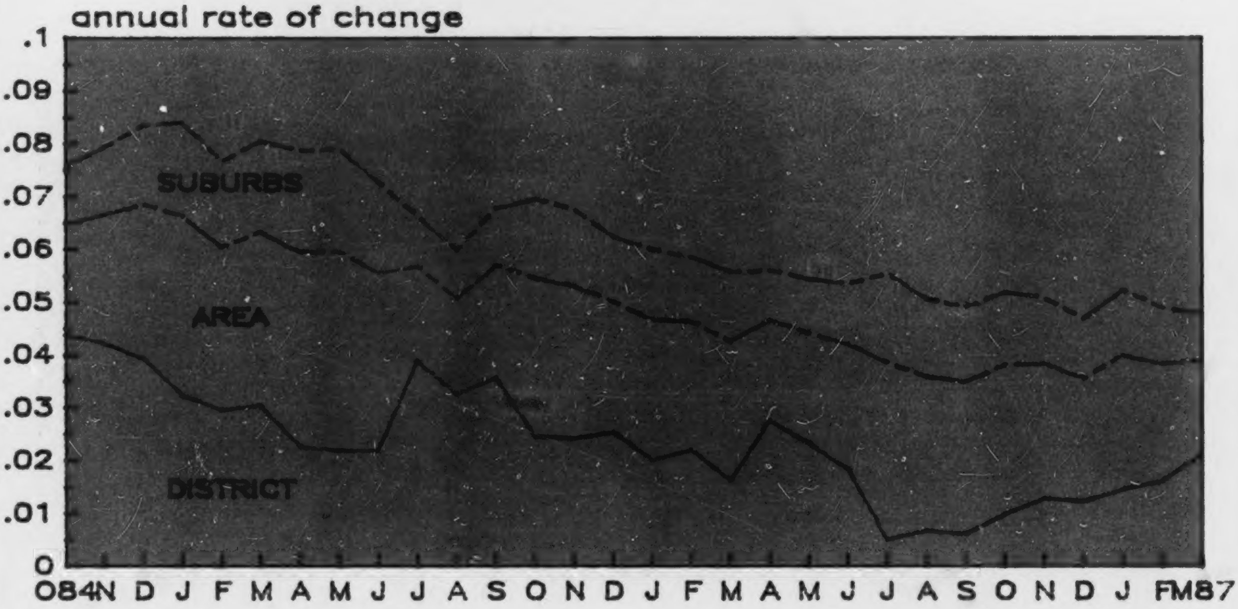
MONTHLY JOB GROWTH
THE AREA
MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO MARCH 1987

The Area	
Average 30 months	5.0%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average 30 months	6.3%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1986	4.7%
Current month	4.8%
The District	
Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	2.1%

MONTHLY OVER-THE-YEAR RATE OF JOB GROWTH OCTOBER 1984 TO MARCH 1987



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

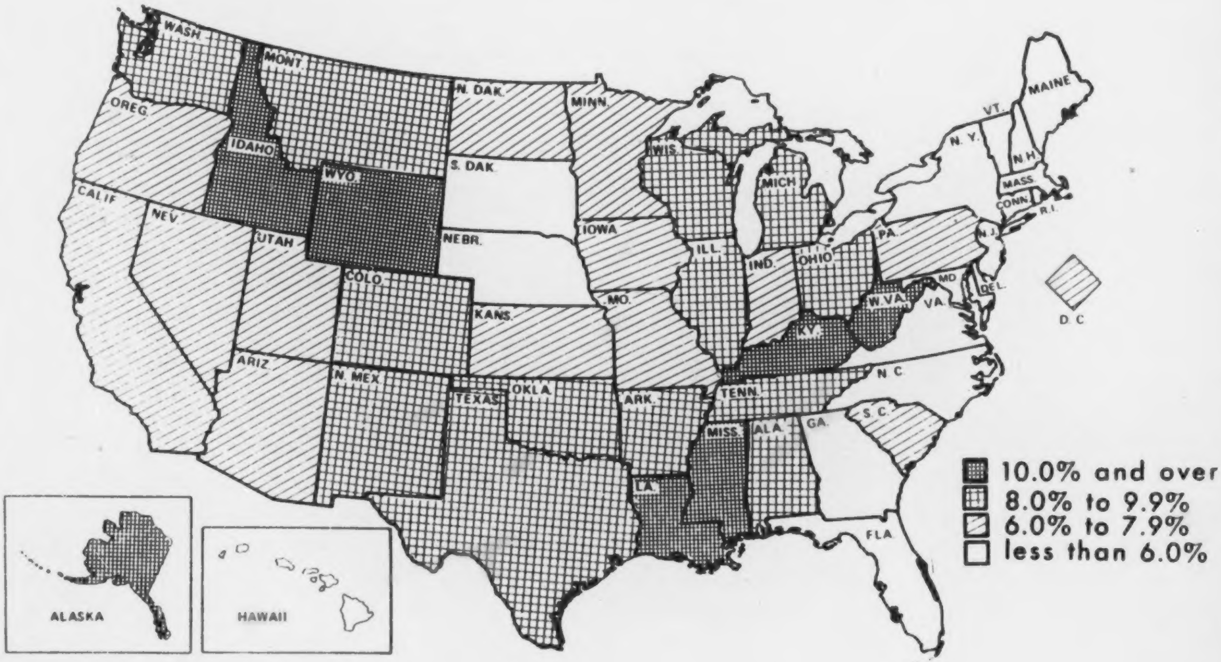
In February 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises slightly between January and February. Most of the decline is traceable to layoffs in retail trade and construction. This February was no exception; the Area's unemployment rose from 3.8 percent in January to 4.0 percent in February. This was the twenty-ninth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging upward. This is the tenth time in fourteen months that the rate has been 3.5 percent or above. A year ago, the rate was 3.8 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.0 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—down from 3.3 percent to 3.1 percent. A year ago, it was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a February rate of 5.9 percent. A year ago, it was 6.2 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a February jobless rate of 4.7 percent—up from 4.4 percent posted the previous month. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 7.9 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 21st highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position held in January. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was up from 5.2 percent reported in January. Maryland's rate was

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1987


WASH
MONT
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MAINE
OREG
IDAHO
WYO
S. DAK
WIS
N. Y.
VT
N.H.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
MICH
CALIF
NEV
UTAH
NEBR
IOWA
ILL
IND
OHIO
PA
N.J.
MD
DEL
D.C.
COLO
KANS
MO
W.VA
VA
KY
N.C.
TENN
ARIZ
N. MEX
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
S.C.
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

also up in February from 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 41st, respectively, in the standing of the fifty-one jurisdictions. The lowest unemployment rate for February was in New Hampshire at 2.7 percent. This was followed by Delaware and Massachusetts at 3.5 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. Eight states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, including Louisiana (14.3 percent), West Virginia (12.6 percent), Mississippi (12.2 percent) and Alaska (12.0 percent).

Of those states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for February, 13 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.0 points), Oregon (2.6 points), and Delaware (2.5 points). Unemployment rates decreased by more than a percentage point over the year in four states: Louisiana (2.0 points), Colorado (1.9 points), Wyoming (1.4 points), and Arizona (1.1 points).

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 7.9 percent. This was the same position the District held in January. As in January, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 8.8 percent in February. Of the 26 cities, twenty (20) reported lower jobless rates and only six (6) reported higher jobless rates. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest unemployment rate at 19.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston again had the lowest rate of the 26 cities at 4.2 percent. San Francisco reported the second lowest rate at 4.9 percent. There were nine (9) cities (Salt Lake City, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Miami, Columbus, Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco, and Boston) with rates at or below the national unemployment rate of 7.2 percent in February. The largest over-the-year increase was in Birmingham at 2.0 percent. The two largest declines in joblessness occurred in Newark and Buffalo, 2.9 percentage points and 2.5 percentage points, respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

	CITY	FEBRUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986
1.	Gary, IN	19.3	19.0
2.	Cleveland, OH	11.7	12.1
3.	Detroit, MI	11.5	11.8
4.	Birmingham, AL	11.3	9.3
5.	New Orleans, LA	11.2	10.5
6.	Houston, TX	10.7	10.2
7.	Dayton, OH	10.4	10.8
8.	Newark, NJ	10.1	13.0
9.	St. Louis, MO	9.6	9.8
10.	Buffalo, NY	9.3	11.8
11.	Chicago, IL	8.8	10.6
12.	Baltimore, MD	8.7	9.2
13.	Cincinnati, OH	8.4	8.3
14.	**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**7.9**	**8.1**
15.	Milwaukee, WI	7.7	8.5
16.	Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.8
17.	Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.0
18.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.2	7.0
19.	Dallas, TX	7.1	6.5
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.1	8.7
21.	Miami, FL	6.9	8.0
22.	Columbus, OH	6.6	6.7
23.	Philadelphia, PA	6.3	7.5
24.	New York, NY	6.0	8.4
25.	San Francisco, CA	4.9	6.1
26.	Boston, MA	4.2	4.7

*Preliminary rates.

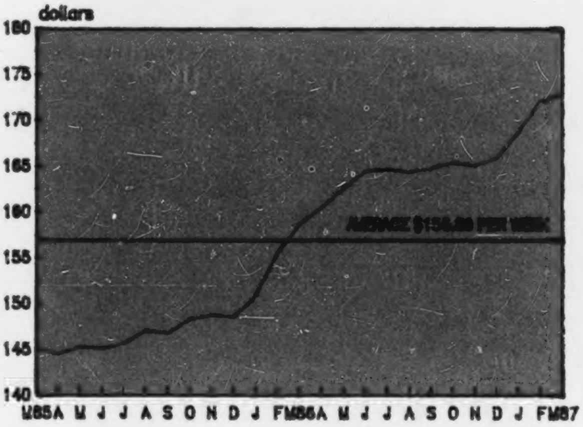
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES March 1987

Unemployment Compensation benefits paid by the District of Columbia in March 1987 to eligible claimants in all programs totaled $7.5 million. It represents the largest monthly outlay by the City since the $8.1 million payout in June 1983 when the City began to recover from the recession of the early 1980s. The record monthly outlay in recent years (10.9 million) occurred in March 1983.

The primary contributory factor to the level of the current outlay is the amount of the average weekly payment—$173 per week. This is the highest average weekly payment in the history of the program. It resulted from the institution of a $250 maximum weekly payment, effective January 1986, which is also the highest maximum in the history of the program. The number of initial claims dropped 3 percent from last month, but the majority of the other measures increased. The number of weeks claimed rose 10 percent, and weeks actually compensated were up by 11 percent. The near record benefit outlay was 12 percent above last month, and 17 percent above the same month a year ago. First payees had the largest relative change in the month—a 15 percent decrease, and final payees were up by 12 percent. The level of monthly beneficiaries declined slightly (−2 percent). All measures increased from March of last year except the number of first payments—and that change was a decrease of less than 2 percent.

The first quarter comparison of selected measures from last year shows a continuing upward trend that began in 1985. The benefit outlay in the first quarter of 1987 rose $2.6 million from the same quarter last year. It is estimated that 77 percent of that increase ($2.0 million) resulted from the current higher average weekly benefit amount. The rise in the weeks actually compensated played a much less dominant role. The full effect of the increase of the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250 (effective January 1986) had not been felt at the end of the first quarter of 1986, since all beneficiaries in the system at that point were not eligible on the $250 maximum scale. The first quarter, 1987 beneficiaries were all eligible on the higher maximum scale, and the average naturally rose in direct proportion. It also appears that the majority of claimants who qualified and were compensated in the first quarter were near the high point on the scale. A quarterly comparison is shown below.

AVERAGE WEEKLY BENEFIT
ALL UI PROGRAMS
MARCH 1985 TO MARCH 1987



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SUMMARY FIRST QUARTER COMPARISON

	1987	1986	Change From 1986
Weeks Compensated	121,230	117,405	+ 3,825
Total Benefit Outlay	$20,775,878	$18,203,215	+ $2,572,662
Average Weekly Payment	$171.38	$155.05	+ $16.33

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1987

	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	% Change From	
				February 1987	March 1986
STATE UI PROGRAM[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,089	3,231	2,870	− 4.4	+ 7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,813	38,114	39,563	+ 9.7	+ 5.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,536	35,612	37,575	+ 11.0	+ 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,734,659	$6,038,169	$5,898,549	+ 11.5	+ 14.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$170.34	$169.55	$156.98	+ 0.5	+ 8.5
Number of First Payments	1,794	2,152	1,817	− 16.6	− 1.3
Number of Final Payments	1,010	897	981	+ 12.6	+ 3.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,482	10,696	10,498	− 2.0	− 0.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	152	132	188	+ 15.2	− 19.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,412	3,159	2,652	+ 8.0	+ 28.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,473	3,054	2,572	+ 13.7	+ 35.0
Total Benefits Paid	$699,100	$609,959	$464,129	+ 14.6	+ 50.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.30	$199.72	$180.45	+ 0.8	+ 11.6
Number of First Payments	174	183	167	− 4.9	+ 4.2
Number of Final Payments	75	72	63	+ 4.2	+ 19.0
Total Beneficiaries	915	882	738	+ 3.7	+ 24.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	77	63	68	+ 22.2	+ 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	601	509	639	+ 18.1	− 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	455	430	447	+ 5.8	− 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$84,853	$81,413	$84,302	+ 4.2	+ 0.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$186.49	$189.33	$176.73	− 1.5	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	39	37	49	+ 5.4	− 20.4
Number of Final Payments	30	28	39	+ 7.1	− 23.1
Total Beneficiaries	137	138	144	− 0.7	− 4.9
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,318	3,426	3,126	− 3.2	+ 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	45,826	41,782	42,894	+ 9.7	+ 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,464	39,096	40,624	+ 11.2	+ 7.0
Total Benefits Paid	$7,518,612	$6,729,541	$6,446,980	+ 11.7	+ 16.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.98	$172.13	$158.70	+ 0.5	+ 9.0
Number of First Payments	2,007	2,372	2,033	− 15.4	+ 1.3
Number of Final Payments	1,115	997	1,083	+ 11.8	+ 3.0
Total Beneficiaries	11,534	11,710	11,380	+ 1.5	+ 1.4

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

THE WASHINGTON, DC AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.7 percent during the 2 months ended in March to a level of 338.0. For the 12 months ended in March, the CPI-U rose 2.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.7 percent from January to March. The March level of 340.1 was 2.9 percent higher than the index in March 1986.

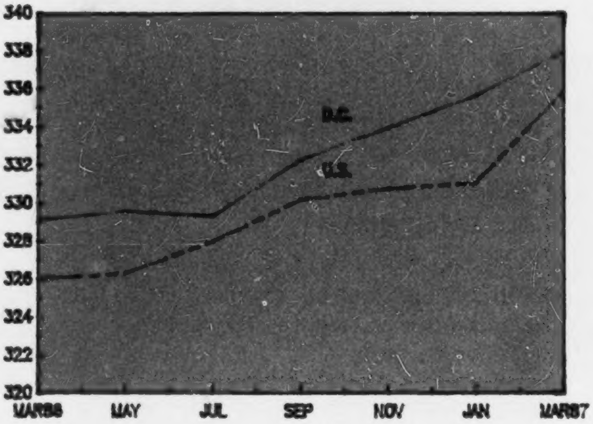
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS—CPI-U)[a]

		Percent Change	
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	**March 1987**	**2 months Ago**	**Year Ago**
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	335.9	0.8	3.0
Washington Area	338.0	0.7	2.7
Food & Beverage	330.5	0.2	2.5
Housing	360.4	−0.4	2.3
Apparel & Upkeep	227.4	2.1	7.4
Transportation	304.2	1.5	0.6
Medical Care	466.6	1.2	5.3
Entertainment	263.4	5.7	4.6
Other Goods & Services	359.0	0.4	6.8
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	158.6	1.8	−8.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

a. 1967 = 100, except as noted.
b. June 1978 = 100

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: U.S. & WASHINGTON AREA MARCH 1986 TO MARCH 1987



The 0.7 percent advance in the CPI-U from January to March compares with a 0.5 percent advance in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for apparel and entertainment increased substantially, following decreases from November to January. Transportation and medical care costs again rose by more than 1 percent, while housing costs declined moderately.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, the two indexes seem to be growing at an even pace for the first three months of the new year. The 2-month period (January–March) saw the local index rise by 0.7 point while the national index rose by 0.8 point. Over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, housing, apparel and upkeep, and other goods and services tend to be higher nationally. While on the other hand, transportation and entertainment prices tend to be higher locally. According to the indexes, medical care price increases are equal.

The Department of Employment Services Working to keep Washington Working

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1987 increased $1.56. Average Weekly Hours, remained the same at 39.0. Average Hourly Earnings rose 4 cents.

The largest overall increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were up $11.94. Weekly Hours rose slightly .1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 30 cents an hour. More overtime being worked was the cause for the increase. Food and Kindred Products also had a substantial increase. Weekly Earnings were up $5.96. Weekly Hours increased 1.2 hours and Hourly Earnings decreased 24 cents. The change was due to a longer scheduled work week. All Other Non-Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Weekly Earnings were down $17.57, as Weekly Hours increased .3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 49 cents an hour.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA MARCH 1987

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	370.50	368.94	394.35	39.0	39.0	38.7	9.50	9.46	10.19
Durable Goods	389.50	394.83	381.07	41.0	41.3	40.8	9.50	9.56	9.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	447.20	433.96	392.84	44.9	44.6	42.7	9.96	9.73	9.20
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	459.54	461.32	395.50	41.4	41.3	41.5	11.10	11.17	9.53
Other Durable Goods	318.38	330.07	366.96	39.6	40.4	39.8	*8.04	8.17	9.22
Non-durable Goods	351.13	344.08	407.01	37.0	36.8	36.8	9.49	9.35	11.06
Food & Kindred Products	442.97	437.01	430.82	36.7	35.5	37.3	12.07	12.31	11.55
Printing & Publishing	461.02	449.08	439.85	35.6	35.5	35.5	12.95	12.65	12.39
Other Non-durable goods	324.72	342.29	319.58	41.0	40.7	40.3	7.92	8.41	7.93

Total Production Workers	March '87	February '87	March '86
	41,700	42,100	41,500

---

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1987 (PUBLISHED JULY 1, 1987) JUNE 1987

D.C. Unemployment Drops Below 7%

Area and Suburban Job Growth Slows

The District's Labor Force

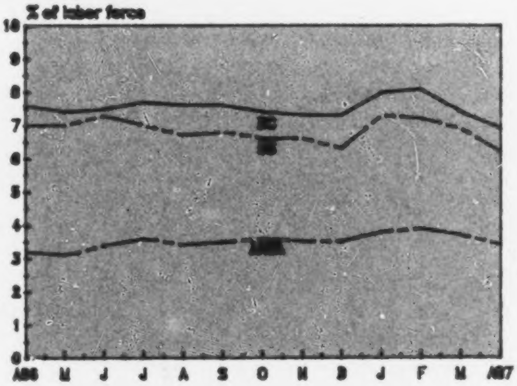
During April the District's unemployment rate dipped below 7.0 percent for the first time in seven years. At 6.9 percent, the rate was the lowest since April and May of 1980. Since the beginning of this year, the District's rate has actually fallen by more than a full percentage point (from 8.0 percent to 6.9 percent).

The decline in the rate between March and April was triggered by a 4,300 person increase in the number of working District residents. This April's employment increase was more than enough to offset a 2,800 person monthly increase in the labor force and sufficiently strong enough to reduce the unemployment rolls by 1,600 residents.

In April of this year, 312,200 District residents held jobs. This was 14,500 more than in April of 1986—a healthy 4.9 percent increase in employment. The yearly employment growth was also strong enough to cover a 13,100 person increase in the labor force and aided 1,500 others in leaving the unemployment rolls. As a result of this positive over-the-year labor market activity, the District's unemployment rate declined from 7.6 percent in April of last year to 6.9 this year.

Continued on page 2

Unemployment Rates April 1986 to April 1987



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA, and the Suburban Ring, April 1987[a]

	April[b] 1987	March[c] 1987	April 1986	March 1986	Net Change From March 1987	Net Change From April 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	335,400	332,600	322,300	321,700	2,800	13,100
Total Employed	312,200	307,900	297,700	295,800	4,300	14,500
Total Unemployed	23,200	24,800	24,700	25,800	−1,600	−1,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.0	−0.5	−0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,765,700	1,744,300	1,692,200	1,678,400	21,400	73,500
Total Employed	1,717,200	1,692,500	1,647,200	1,631,800	24,700	70,000
Total Unemployed	48,500	51,700	45,000	46,800	−3,200	3,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	−0.3	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,101,100	2,076,900	2,014,500	2,000,100	24,200	86,600
Total Employed	2,029,400	2,000,400	1,944,900	1,927,600	29,000	84,500
Total Unemployed	71,700	76,500	69,700	72,600	−4,800	2,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6	−0.3	−0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

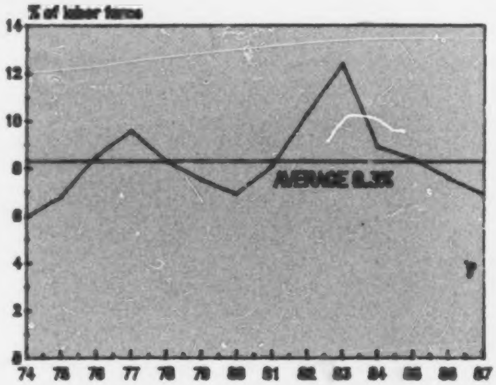
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Continued from page 1

In the District, the unemployment rate between March and April traditionally declines because of a seasonal upswing in business activity. For example, during the past 14 years the April rate has declined in all but a single year (1982). Over the 14 years, the decline in the rate between March and April has averaged 0.4 percentage point. This year's decline was 0.5 percentage point, so it is likely that this year's reduction is somewhat more than seasonal in nature. Over this same period, April's unemployment rate has averaged 8.3 percent, so this year's rate of 6.9 percent also is significantly below the long-term average for the month. The highest rate for April was recorded only four years ago, in April of 1983, at 12.4 percent of the labor force. The lowest rate in the past 14 years was in April of 1973, at

Continued on page 3

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of April 1974-1987



Continued from page 2

5.8 percent. The April data would seem to indicate that the District is now making in-roads against rather protracted structural labor market problems. Further, underlying technical factors indicate that the rate is likely to continue its decline for at least the next several months.

The seasonally unadjusted April unemployment rate for civilian workers across the Nation was 6.2 percent, down from 6.9 percent reported in March.

The Area & Suburban Labor Forces

Unemployment in the suburbs in April slipped to 2.7 percent of the pool of the suburban workers, down 0.3 of a percentage point from March. The monthly drop was occasioned by a 24,700 person increase in employment which both fully absorbed a 21,400 person increase in the labor force and reduced the number of unemployed suburbanites by 3,200.

Compared to a year ago (April 1986), the proportion of the suburban labor force unemployed remained unchanged at the 2.7 percent level. However, over the year 70,000 additional suburbanites found jobs—a 4.2 percent increase in their employment. The employment expansion was, however, only sufficiently strong enough to absorb 95 percent of the growth in the suburban labor force. Thus, over the year, the number of unemployed actually increased slightly by 3,500 leaving the available workers in the labor pool at 48,500.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the positive movements in both the District and the suburbs between March and April caused the unemployment rate to drop from 3.7 percent to 3.4 percent and based primarily on improvements over the year in the District, to

Continued on page 5

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Continued from page 3

decline by 0.1 percentage point from April of 1986. Over the past year, the Area has provided jobs for 84,500 more people. But reflecting activity in the suburbs, the number of unemployed Area residents actually increased slightly by 2,000.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	April[a] 1987	March[b] 1987	April 1986
District of Columbia	6.9	7.4	7.6
Calvert County	4.5	5.2	4.2
Frederick County	4.4	4.9	3.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.4	3.6	3.2
Alexandria	3.1	3.4	3.2
Charles County	2.9	3.4	3.0
Stafford County	2.6	3.4	2.7
Arlington County	2.5	2.6	2.6
Prince William Co.	2.3	2.7	2.3
Montgomery County	2.3	2.6	2.2
Fairfax County	2.3	2.5	2.4
Fairfax City	2.2	2.4	2.5
Loudoun County	2.2	2.1	2.3
Manassas	2.1	2.2	2.3
Falls Church	1.9	2.0	3.9
Manassas Park	1.7	2.1	2.2

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

On balance with unemployment measuring 3.4 percent in the Area, only 2.7 percent in the suburbs, and the rate falling in the District, labor shortages will undoubtedly be a strong constraint on future economic expansion. This shortage will probably be most critical for occupations paying lower wages, for the Washington Area has in the past been able to attract highly educated workers from other parts of the country. Furthermore, the shortage of lower wage workers will likely be felt most strongly in the suburbs. While in the District there is still a relatively large pool of surplus workers, job growth in the city itself seems to be reducing their number. Furthermore, there is a general labor market rule that says workers will not travel long distances for lower wage jobs. Thus, suburban employers may be at a disadvantage in their efforts to recruit workers from the labor pool in the District, unless they are willing to subsidize transportation costs directly or indirectly, as well as provide for day care, flexible hours and other attractions.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,362 in April 1987—down 1,632 from March. In April, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised the largest group of claimants in April at 24.6 percent. This was followed by professional, managerial, and technical workers comprising another 24.0 percent. Service workers comprised 19.4 percent of the claimants in April. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.0 weeks in March.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.5 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.5 weeks to 10.8 weeks. In April 1986, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth in the District

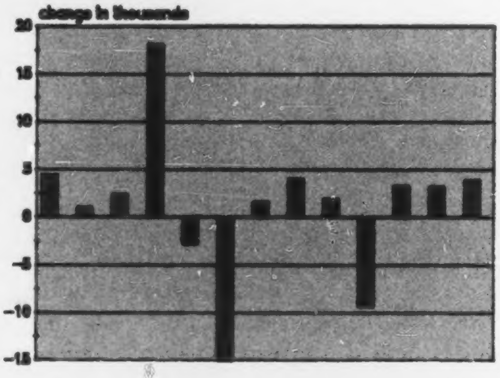
The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,900 betwen March and April. The private sector accounted for virtually all the growth with 82 percent of the new jobs attributable to growth in Trade and Services (1,600 jobs). A seasonal gain in Eating and Drinking Places (1,600 jobs) was responsible for all of the Trade growth while Business Services (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (900 jobs) were the prime

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

contributors in Services. All Other Services lost 700 jobs resulting primarily from an anticipated decline in the Motion Picture segment. The public sector registered a slight job gain as growth in State and Local Government (800 jobs) was countered by a loss in Federal Government (600 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
April 1986-April 1987

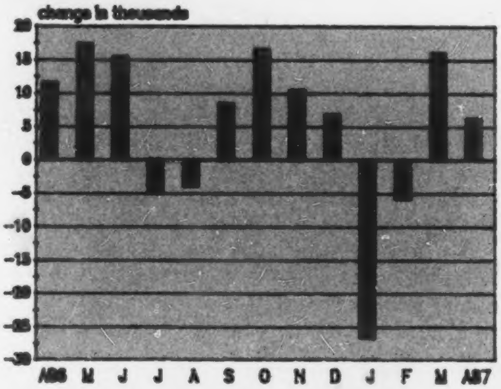


Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.9 percent for a gain of 12, 300 jobs. The private sector created 13,800 jobs for a growth rate of 3.7 percent. Services accounted for 85 percent of total job growth contributing 10,400 jobs with the growth leaders, Business Services and All Other Services, adding 2,700 jobs each and responsible for over half of the new Services jobs. Significant Services sector growth also occurred in Legal Services (1,900 jobs), Health Services (1,500 jobs) and Hotels (1,300 jobs). Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate contributed 1,500 and 1,300 jobs, respectively. The public sector lost 1,500 jobs over the year as a decline in Federal Government (4,200 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (2,900 jobs).

Job Growth in the Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs increased by 0.5 percent between March and April for a gain of 6,300 jobs. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the growth adding 5,200 jobs, 60 percent of which were attributed to the Maryland Suburbs. Two-thirds of the new jobs created by the primary growth contributors, Services (3,300 jobs) and Construction (2,800 jobs) were based in the Maryland Suburbs. The public sector gained 1,100 with increases in both Federal Government (300 jobs) and State and Local Government (700 jobs) with the Maryland Suburbs receiving 55 percent of the public job growth.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
April 1986-April 1987



Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a net gain of 56,700 jobs. The Maryland Suburbs grew at a rate of 4.5 percent adding 30,600 jobs while the Virginia Suburbs gained 26,100 jobs for a 4.1 percent growth rate. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of the growth which was concentrated primarily in Services (19,200 jobs) and Trade (16,000 jobs). A majority of the Services growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs (52 percent) while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for 63 percent of the gain in Trade. Slightly more than two-thirds of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,500 jobs) occurred in the Virginia Suburbs while the 2,500 jobs gained in Construction were attributable to the Maryland Suburbs. Public

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986
Total	**648.1**	**644.2**	**635.8**	**2,030.1**	**2,019.9**	**1,961.1**
Total Private Sector	384.9	381.1	371.1	1,467.6	1,458.6	1,407.1
Total Government	263.2	263.1	264.7	562.5	561.3	554.0
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.6**	**15.3**	**84.6**	**85.7**	**85.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.6
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.8	22.1	23.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	16.3	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	43.8	42.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.6	30.9	31.2	30.4
All other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	7.4	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.8**	**13.9**	**121.1**	**118.3**	**118.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.6**	**24.4**	**24.3**	**97.2**	**96.2**	**92.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.7
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	41.7	39.0
All Transportation	9.5	9.3	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.1	15.2	49.7	49.6	48.7
Trade	**64.2**	**62.6**	**62.7**	**408.4**	**407.5**	**390.9**
Wholesale	9.1	8.9	9.3	76.7	75.6	73.3
Retail	55.1	53.7	53.4	331.7	332.0	317.7
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.7	36.9	37.7	37.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	46.0	43.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.4	36.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8	24.8	24.0
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	25.7	26.3	105.8	105.5	101.7
All Other Retail	23.8	23.9	22.4	80.7	79.5	75.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**36.9**	**35.9**	**119.0**	**118.4**	**111.9**
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.3	21.7	21.6	21.4
All Other	29.9	29.7	28.6	97.3	96.8	90.5
Services	**229.3**	**227.7**	**218.9**	**636.5**	**631.6**	**606.9**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.6	14.7	14.3	32.8	31.5	30.9
Personal Services	4.3	4.2	4.4	24.4	24.5	23.5
Business Services	49.3	48.2	46.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.4	33.3	31.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 9

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986	April 1987[b]	March 1987[c]	April 1986
Legal Services	24.2	24.1	22.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.1	72.8	69.4	579.3	575.6	552.6
Government	**263.2**	**263.1**	**264.7**	**562.5**	**561.3**	**554.0**
Federal	209.6	210.2	213.8	353.3	353.6	356.3
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	209.2	207.7	197.7
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.6	47.8	46.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.1	5.1	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

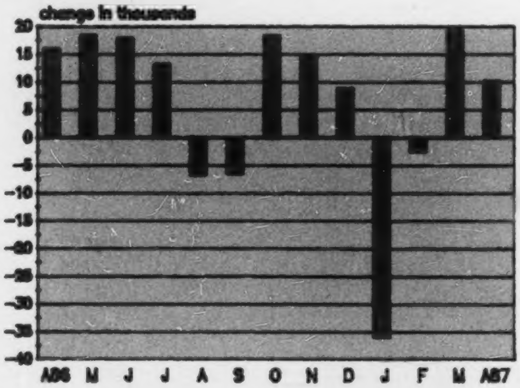
Continued from page 6

sector growth of 10,000 jobs was equally divided between the Maryland and Virginia Suburbs with increases in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,600 jobs).

Job Growth in the Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area has gained 10,200 jobs between March and April for a 0.5 percent increase with the private sector accounting for 88 percent of the growth. The primary growth contributors were Services (4,900 jobs), Construction (2,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs). A loss in manufacturing of 1,100 jobs was due in large measure to the affects of a strike reflected in All Other Nondurables (700 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government gained 1,500 jobs.

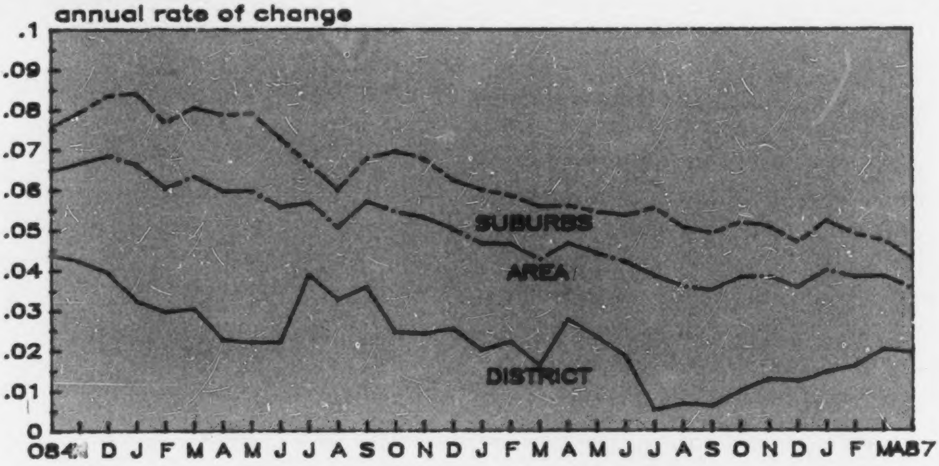
Monthly Job Growth
The Area
April 1986-April 1987



Over the year (April 1986 to April 1987), the area, benefitting from a 3.5 percent rate of growth, created 69,000 new jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, gaining 60,500 jobs with 78 percent of the growth concentrated in Services (29,600 jobs) and Trade (17,500 jobs). Significant gains were also registered in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (7,100 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,800 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 1.5 percent for an over-the-year gain of 8,500 jobs. State and Local Government grew at a substantial 5.8 percent

Continued on page 9

**Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to April 1987**



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adding 11,500 jobs while Federal Government declined by 0.8 percent resulting in 3,000 fewer Federal jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to April 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between April of 1986 and April of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.5 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but below its 30-month long-term average of 6.2 percent. The over-the-year growth this April was the lowest increase during the 30-month span in both the area and the suburbs.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent.

**Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1987**

The Area	
Average 30 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, April 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 30 months	6.2%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, April 1987	4.3%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.9%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April of 1984 and April of 1985 to 69,000 between April 1986 and this past April. Over the past year, 56,700 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 12,300 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.5 percent versus 2.6 percent for the nation).

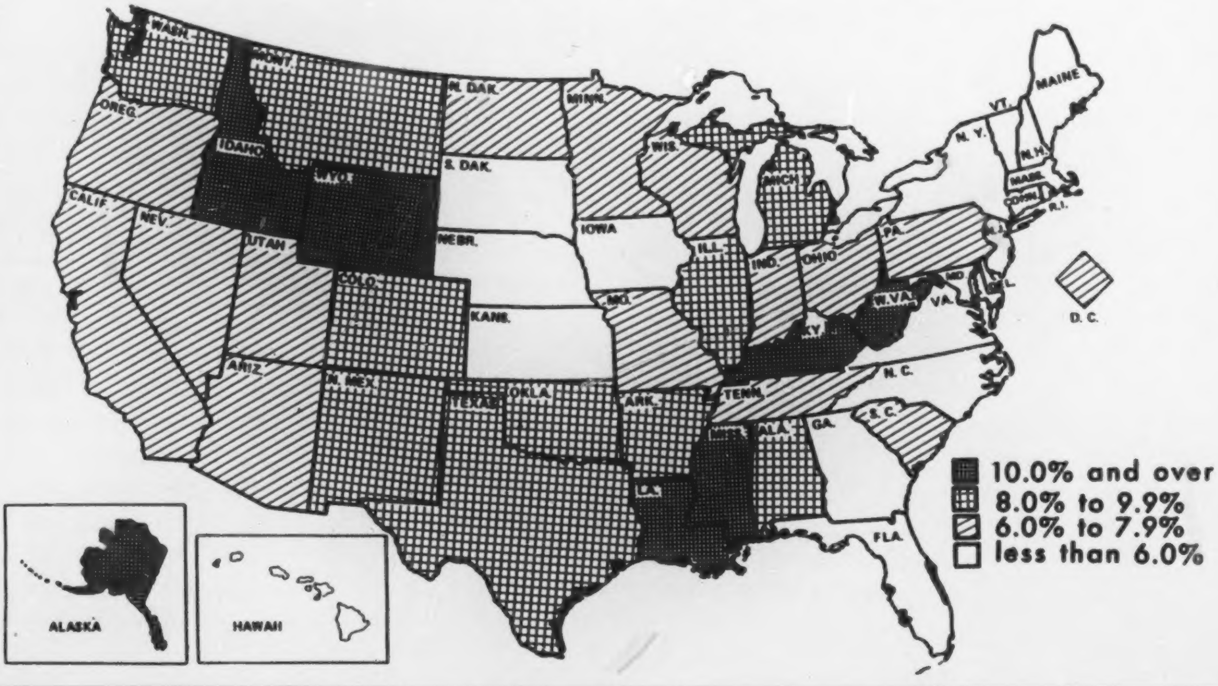
Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas and Selected Cities

In March 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines slightly between February and March. Most of the declines are traceable to improvements in the construction industry and retail workers finding new employment following the holiday cutbacks. This March was no exception, the Area's unemployment rate declined from 4.0 percent in February to 3.7 percent in March. This was the twenty-fifth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be on the verge of reversing its trend and thereby starting a slow declining process. The rate has been embracing between 3.8 and 4.0 percent for over 6 months. A year ago, the rate was 3.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.7 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate—but at the same time was up from 3.1 percent in February to 3.6 percent in March. This is only a fraction lower than the Washington rate. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a March rate of 5.4 percent down from 5.9 percent. A year ago, it was 5.8 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a March jobless rate of 4.0 percent—down from 4.7 percent posted the previous month. A year ago, it was 4.5 percent.

Continued on page 11

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1987


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N. Y.
VT.
MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.J.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
MD.
DEL.
D.C.
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
W.VA.
VA.
N. C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
TEXAS
ARK.
TENN.
S. C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
■ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
□ less than 6.0%

Continued from page 10

States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 7.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one notch from the position held in February. Virginia's rate at 5.2 percent was down from 5.5 percent reported in February. Maryland's rate was also down in March from 5.4 percent to 5.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked fortieth and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-eight states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.9 percent in March. The District of Columbia was above and Virginia and Maryland were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for March were in New Hampshire (2.6 percent), Delaware (3.2 percent), Connecticut (3.8 percent) and Hawaii (3.9 percent). Seven states reported rates in excess of 10 percent, the highest were in Louisiana (13.5 percent), Alaska (12.1 percent) and West Virginia (11.4 percent)

Of those states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for March 15, had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.1 points), Oregon (2.9 points), and North Dakota and West Virginia (both 2.1 points). In contrast, increases of 1 percentage point or more over the year occurred in Colorado (2.2 points), Louisiana (1.3 points) and Utah and Wyoming (both 1.0 points).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 7.5 percent. This was the same position the District held in January and February. In March, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 8.3 percent. Of the 26 cities, 19 reported lower jobless rates and only seven reported higher jobless rates in March. Exactly half of the cities have jobless rates below 8.0 percent. Both the District and Baltimore fall under this category. Double digit jobless rates are now common to only five selected cities. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest unemployment rate 18.5 percent. Also in the double digit category are Detroit (11.2 percent), New Orleans (10.6 percent), Birmingham (10.5 percent) and Cleveland (10.3 percent). On the other hand, San Francisco had the lowest rate of the 26 cities at 4.7 percent. Boston reported the second lowest rate at 4.9 percent. The largest over-the-year increase was in Cincinnati at 1.1 percent. The two largest declines in joblessness occurred in Buffalo and New York, 3.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Employment In Selected Cities

City	March 1987*	March 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	18.5	19.3
2. Detroit, Michigan	11.2	12.3
3. New Orleans, Lousiana	10.6	10.4
4. Birmingham, Alabama	10.5	9.4
5. Cleveland, Ohio	10.3	10.7
6. Houston, Texas	9.6	9.8
7. St. Louis, Missouri	9.4	9.5
8. Dayton, Ohio	9.1	9.6
9. Buffalo, New York	9.0	12.2
10. Newark, New Jersey	9.0	10.6
11. Chicago, Illinois	8.7	9.8
12. Cincinnati, Ohio	8.4	7.3
13. Baltimore, Maryland	7.9	8.7
14. District of Columbia	**7.5**	**8.0**
15. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	7.5	8.5
16. Miami, Florida	7.4	8.6
17. Atlanta, Georgia	7.4	7.6
18. Salt Lake City, Utah	7.0	6.6
19. Los Angeles, California	7.0	6.8
20. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.9	8.3
21. Dallas, Texas	6.5	6.2
22. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.2	7.5
23. New York, New York	5.8	7.9
24. Columbus, Ohio	5.7	6.0
25. Boston, Massachusetts	4.9	4.8
26. San Francisco, California	4.7	5.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

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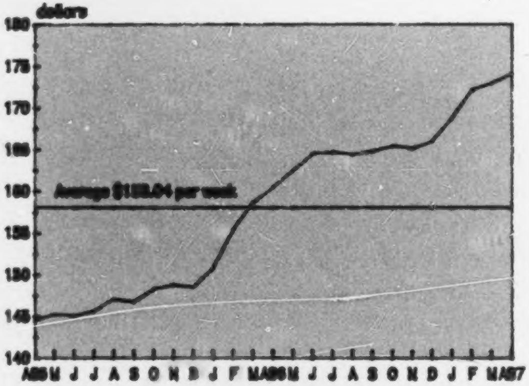
Unemployment Insurance Activities

The District of Columbia took 3,000 claims for unemployment compensation from its former workers in April 1987, and paid $6.7 million in benefits. The claims level was 10 percent below last month, and 9 percent below April of last year. It is the first time in recent history that the first month of a quarter did not show an appreciable increase in claimants because of the change in the base period for determining monetary eligibility. The benefit outlay also decreased—by 12 percent from last month, but was 3 percent above April of last year. The number of weeks claimed as well as the number of weeks compensated declined from last month and from last year.

Average Weekly Benefit
All UI Programs
April 1985 to April 1987



The smaller Ex-Servicepersons program appeared to have an exact opposite month-to-month movement from the total and the other two programs. All the measures except intial claims and final payments increased from last month. There were only two measures that increased from last month in the total of all programs.

Continued on page 13

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1987

	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	Percent Change From March 1987	Percent Change From April 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,818	3,089	3,063	- 8.8	- 8.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,673	41,813	38,730	-14.7	- 7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,703	39,536	37,099	-12.2	- 6.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,956,790	$6,734,659	$5,878,180	-11.6	+ 1.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.65	$170.34	$158.45	+ 0.8	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	1,632	1,794	1,769	- 9.0	- 7.7
Number of Final Payments	1,006	1,010	944	- 0.4	+ 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,871	10,482	10,082	- 5.8	- 2.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	105	152	168	-30.9	-37.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,886	3,412	2,884	-15.4	+ 0.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,028	3,473	2,849	-12.8	+ 6.3
Total Benefits Paid	$605,142	$699,100	$525,120	-13.4	+15.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.85	$201.30	$184.32	- 0.7	+ 8.4
Number of First Payments	110	174	173	-36.8	-36.4
Number of Final Payments	97	75	90	+29.3	+ 7.8
Total Beneficiaries	842	915	782	- 8.0	+ 7.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	60	77	63	-22.0	- 4.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	628	601	629	+ 4.5	- 0.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	504	455	470	+10.8	+ 7.2
Total Benefits Paid	$95,238	$84,853	$83,915	+12.2	+13.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$188.96	$186.49	$178.54	+ 1.3	+ 5.8
Number of First Payments	56	39	54	+43.6	+ 3.7
Number of Final Payments	28	30	22	- 6.7	+27.3
Total Beneficiaries	156	137	144	+13.9	+ 8.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,983	3,318	3,294	-10.1	- 9.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,187	45,826	42,243	-14.5	- 7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,235	43,464	40,418	-12.0	- 7.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,657,170	$7,518,612	$6,487,215	-11.5	+ 2.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.11	$172.98	$160.50	+ 0.6	+ 8.5
Number of First Payments	1,798	2,007	1,996	-10.4	- 9.9
Number of Final Payments	1,131	1,115	1,056	+ 1.4	+ 7.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,869	11,534	11,008	- 5.8	- 1.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from page 12

The benefit outlay, as expected, increased from the same period last year. This again reflects the full effect of all recipients on the $250 maximum benefit scale in April of 1987 as opposed to some on the $206 and others on the $250 maximum scale last April. In addition to that, general wage increases also came into play in the base periods for these two groups of recipients, which were approximately a year apart. The average weekly benefit for the April 1987 recipients was $174 compared to $161 in April of last year.

The same general upward trend appears in outlays when the January-April period in 1987 and 1986 are compared. The payout in 1986 was $24.7 million, at $156 per week for 157,800 compensated weeks. The 1987 experience

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on the other hand, saw $27.4 million paid at an average of $172 per 159,500 compensated weeks. The amount of activity, as far as the number of weeks claimed and compensated, increased this year over these two cumulative periods.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1987 decreased $2.80. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight increase of .2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 12 cents. Food and Kindred Products showed a substantial increase of $43.76 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 2.5 hours as Hourly Earnings increased 35 cents an hour. Overtime was also the reason for the increase reflected in Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly Earnings were up $38.16, Weekly Hours rose 2.3 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 46 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products, as well as Printing and Publishing, had decreases across the board because of less overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies' decline of $13.53 in Weekly Earnings, and 35 cents in Hourly Earnings was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986
Total Manufacturing	**374.30**	**377.10**	**393.82**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**38.8**	**9.50**	**9.62**	**10.15**
Durable Goods	**390.32**	**398.96**	**381.60**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**40.9**	**9.52**	**9.66**	**9.33**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	414.40	430.99	439.13	42.2	43.8	45.6	9.82	9.84	9.63
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	462.99	476.52	380.89	41.9	41.8	41.0	11.05	11.40	9.29
Other Durbable Goods	326.38	326.83	366.17	39.9	40.2	39.5	8.18*	8.13	9.27
Non-Durable Goods	**358.34**	**356.38**	**405.54**	**37.8**	**37.2**	**36.8**	**9.48**	**9.58**	**11.02**
Food & Kindred Products	480.57	436.81	469.90	38.6	36.1	40.3	12.45	12.10	11.66
Printing & Publishing	455.22	462.03	425.93	36.1	35.9	34.6	12.61	12.87	12.31
Other Non-Durable Goods	363.29	325.13	348.39	43.3	41.0	42.8	8.39	7.93	8.14

	April 1987	**March 1987**	**April 1986**
Total Production Workers	**40,300**	**41,300**	**40,900**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.
Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1987

AUGUST 1987

D.C. Unemployment 6.2%

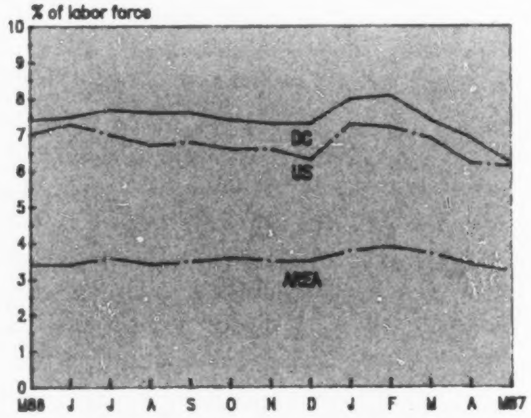
Lowest In Over A Decade

Labor Force

The District

Unemployment in the District during May dropped to 6.2 percent of the labor force. This is the lowest rate for the month of May since 1974—over 13 years ago. During that month in 1974, the rate was 5.5 percent. The May figure continued the strong downward trend in the unemployment rate which began early this year. Over the first five months, the rate has fallen 1.8 percentage points—from 8 percent in January to 6.2 percent in May. Compared to the first of this year, there are now 15,000 more District residents with jobs and 5,000 fewer unemployed—nearly a 20 percent decrease in the number of unemployed.

Unemployment Rates
May 1986 to May 1987



Between April and May, 3,200 more District residents found jobs and 2,200 more came off the unemployment rolls. This positive labor market sparked the 0.7 percentage point monthly decline in the unemployment rate. Traditionally, the rate declines between April and May in the District, but the decline is generally marginal, averaging only 0.1 percentage point decline over the past fourteen years. So, this year's April to May decline is clearly more than just a seasonal adjustment. Further, the unemployment rate for the month of May

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON DC
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
THE DC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1987 AUGUST 1987

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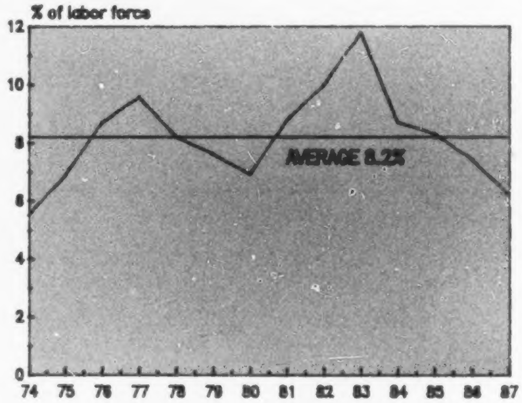
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

from 1974 to this May has averaged 8.2 percent, thus the current labor market condition for District residents is significantly better than the long term condition for the month. The highest rate for the month of May occurred only four years ago (1983), when May unemployment was recorded as 11.8 percent of the labor force.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of May 1974-1987



Compared to the same time last year (May 1986), the unemployment rate is 1.2 percentage point lower, with 16,800 more residents employed and 3,000 fewer unemployed. This employment growth of 5.6 percent over the year, was strong enough to absorb a 13,900 person increase in the size of the District's labor force and also force a 12.5 percent reduction in the number of unemployed. More encouragingly, technical factors used in estimating unemployment seem to predict further declines for the next several months. Normally, the rate in June tends to increase, but the large summer youth program implemented by the District government may absorb a significant proportion of the seasonal increase in the labor force which results from students seeking summer work.

The unemployment rate for all civilian workers in the United States in May was 6.1 percent, only a tenth of a percent below the District.

The Area & Suburbs

Between April and May, unemployment in the suburbs also recorded a marginal reduction of 1,100 suburbanites. Therefore, the suburban unemployment rate declined a tenth of a percentage point pushing the rate from 2.8 percent in April to 2.7 percent in May—a level signaling a continuation of a shortage in the suburban labor supply. Monthly movements in the District and the suburbs resulted in a further decline in the unemployment rate for the Washington Area as the rate declined from 3.4 percent in April to 3.2 percent in May. On the employment side, Area employment rose to a record 2,048,900 workers with the unemployed numbering 68,600. About two-thirds of the Area's unemployed lived in the suburbs

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May[a] 1987	April[b] 1987	May 1986
District of Columbia	6.2	6.9	7.4
Calvert County	4.0	4.4	3.9
Frederick County	3.9	4.4	3.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.3	3.4	3.2
Alexandria	2.9	3.1	3.2
Charles County	2.7	2.8	2.9
Stafford County	2.6	2.7	2.5
Arlington County	2.4	2.4	2.5
Prince William Co.	2.4	2.4	2.4
Fairfax County	2.4	2.3	2.5
Fairfax City	2.4	2.2	2.8
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.2
Loudoun County	2.3	2.2	2.3
Manassas Park	2.1	1.7	2.1
Manassas	1.9	2.0	2.0
Falls Church	1.9	1.9	4.0

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, May 1987[a]

	May[b] 1987	April[c] 1987	May 1986	April 1986	Net Change From April 1987	Net Change From May 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	336,700	335,600	322,800	322,300	1,100	13,900
Total Employed	315,600	312,400	298,800	297,700	3,200	16,800
Total Unemployed	21,000	23,200	24,000	24,700	–2,200	–3,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	–0.7	–1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,780,800	1,763,500	1,707,000	1,692,200	17,300	73,800
Total Employed	1,733,300	1,714,800	1,661,600	1,647,200	18,500	71,700
Total Unemployed	47,600	48,700	45,400	45,000	–1,100	2,200
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	–0.1	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,117,500	2,099,100	2,029,800	2,014,500	18,400	87,700
Total Employed	2,048,900	2,027,200	1,960,400	1,944,900	21,700	88,500
Total Unemployed	68,600	71,900	69,400	69,700	–3,300	- 800
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	–0.2	–0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Continued from page 3

and one-third in the District. Yet, the District continues to have a disproportionate share of Area unemployment, for District residents constitute only 16 percent of the Area labor force, but 31 percent of the unemployed.

Between May of this year and May of last year, the Washington Area added 87,700 new workers to the labor force. Over the same period, even more (88,500) area residents found work. Thus, growth in the job market was sufficient to produce a very small (800) reduction in the number of unemployed. In the interplay between the District and its suburbs, the District made the only contribution to the reduction (3,200) in Area unemployment. The number of unemployed suburbanites actually increased by 2,200, but in relation to the size of the suburban labor force (1,780,800 people), the increase in the unemployed was so small that the suburban unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year at 2.7 percent.

On balance, the strength of the District and the Area economies have been such that unemployment in the District is now below levels experienced during the last recovery period when the lowest May unemployment rate was 6.9 in 1980. The numbers seem to indicate that District residents are beginning to obtain a larger proportion of vacant jobs in the District or the suburbs, or both. Thus, labor shortages in the Area and the suburbs are now having a positive impact of labor surpluses in the District. If the pattern continues for the remainder of the year, the black unemployment rate in the District may have an annual average of less than double figures for the first time since 1980 when the annual average rate for blacks was 9.2 percent. (The black rate in the District rose from 1980 to a record high of 15.8 percent in 1983 and then declined to 10.4 percent last year.)

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,656 in May 1987—down 1,399 from April. In May, 58 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers comprised 24.0 percent of the May claimants. This was followed by service workers at 18 percent and structural workers another 17 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.9 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.6 weeks in April.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.5 weeks to 10.9 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.7 weeks to 10.8 weeks. In May, 1986, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

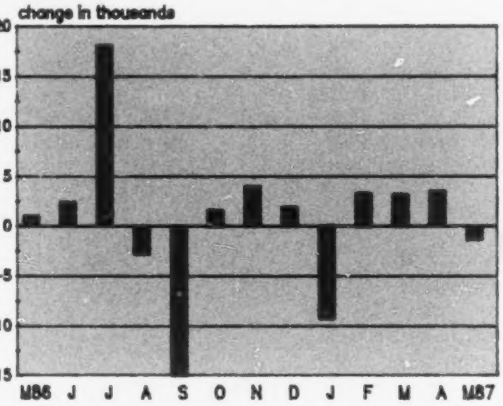
Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined by 1,300 between April and May with the private sector losing 1,000 jobs. Job losses were concentrated in Services (1,200 jobs) and in particular, All Other Services (1,600 jobs). A seasonal decline in Educational Services along with an anticipated decrease in the Motion Picture industry were responsible for the lost services jobs. The public sector experienced a slight job reduction with losses throughout.

Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for a gain of 9,600 jobs. However, the private sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent adding 12,000 new jobs, 76 percent of which were concentrated in Services (9,100 jobs). The leading contributors to the Services growth were Business Services (2,300 jobs) and All Other Services (2,000 jobs). Substantial growth was also registered in Legal Services (1,800 jobs), Health Services (1,500 jobs) and Hotels (1,300 jobs), which combined produced new Service jobs at an annual rate of 6.7 percent. Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate gained 1,200 jobs apiece. The public sector lost 2,400 jobs over the year as a reduction in Federal Government (4,600 jobs) was partially countered by a gain in State and Local Government (2,200 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
May 1986-May 1987



The Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs increased by 11,900 between April and May for a small 0.9 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 87 percent of the growth gaining 10,400 jobs, slightly more than half of which were attributable to the Virginia Suburbs. The growth leaders, Trade (4,000 jobs) and Services (3,500 jobs), accounted for 72 percent of private sector growth with the Maryland Suburbs receiving 60 percent of the component growth. Construction produced 2,200 new jobs with 73 percent of the gain emanating from the Virginia Suburbs. In the

Continued on page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Total	**646.4**	**647.7**	**636.8**	**2,040.6**	**2,030.0**	**1,979.5**
Total Private Sector	383.7	384.7	371.7	1,477.8	1,468.4	1,423.1
Total Government	262.7	263.0	265.1	562.8	561.6	556.4
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.7**	**15.4**	**84.2**	**84.6**	**85.0**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.6	42.4
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.7	23.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.4	16.4	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	43.0	42.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.6	30.6	30.9	30.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7	6.8
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.1**
Construction	**13.8**	**13.8**	**13.9**	**123.9**	**121.7**	**121.0**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.6**	**24.7**	**24.3**	**98.3**	**97.8**	**93.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.4	42.9	39.9
All Transportation	9.5	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.1	15.2	15.0	49.9	50.0	48.7
Trade	**64.3**	**64.1**	**63.1**	**412.4**	**408.2**	**397.3**
Wholesale	9.1	9.1	9.1	76.8	76.4	73.3
Retail	55.2	55.1	54.0	335.6	331.8	324.0
General Merchandise	4.1	4.0	4.6	37.8	37.1	37.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.0	44.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.5	36.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.2	24.9	24.1
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	27.4	26.6	108.1	106.0	104.5
All Other Retail	23.6	23.7	22.8	80.7	80.2	76.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**37.2**	**36.0**	**119.6**	**118.9**	**113.4**
Banking	7.2	7.3	7.3	21.6	21.7	21.5
All Other	30.0	29.9	28.7	98.0	97.2	91.9
Services	**228.0**	**229.2**	**218.9**	**638.5**	**636.2**	**611.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.8	15.6	14.5	33.4	32.7	31.7
Personal Services	4.1	4.3	4.2	24.1	24.7	23.0
Business Services	49.5	49.2	47.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.5	33.4	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.1	24.2	22.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.4	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.5	72.1	68.5	580.9	578.8	557.1

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)
(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Government	**262.7**	**263.0**	**265.1**	**562.8**	**561.6**	**556.4**
Federal	209.5	209.6	214.1	354.5	353.8	356.9
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	208.3	207.8	199.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.4	48.6	46.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

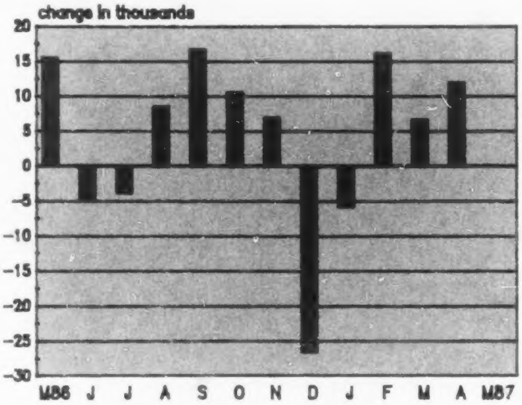
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 5

public sector gains occurred in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs) with total public job growth equally distributed between the Maryland and Virginia Suburbs.

Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), suburban job growth resulted in 51,500 new jobs for an annual growth rate of 3.8 percent. The Maryland Suburbs gained 27,300 jobs while the Virginia Suburbs added 24,200 jobs for growth rates of 4.0 and 3.7 percent, respectively. The private sector was responsible for 83 percent of the growth which occurred primarily in Services (17,700 jobs) and Trade (13,900 jobs). Fifty-three percent of the Services growth was attributed to the Virginia Suburbs while the growth in Trade occurred primarily in the Maryland Suburbs (68 percent). The Virginia Suburbs were responsible for two-thirds of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,000 jobs) and Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities (4,600 jobs), while the increase in Construction (3,000 jobs) occurred in the Maryland Suburbs. Public Sector growth of 8,800 jobs resulted from gains in both Federal Government (2,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (6,600 jobs) with 53 percent of new public jobs concentrated in the Virginia Suburbs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
May 1986-May 1987



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.5 percent between April and May for a gain of 10,600 jobs. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of total growth with the primary contributors being Trade (4,200 jobs), Services (2,300 jobs) and Construction (2,200 jobs). The suburbs were responsible for virtually all growth in these components as well as the 1,200 jobs created in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Transportation,

Continued on page 8

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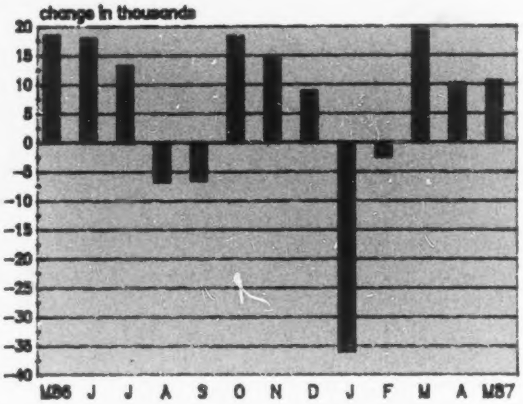
Communications and Public Utilities. In the public sector, gains occurred in both Federal Government (700 jobs) and State and Local Government (500 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
May 1986-May 1987



Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the area created 61,100 jobs for a 3.1 percent rate of growth. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the new jobs, growing at a rate of 3.8 percent for a net gain of 54,700 jobs. The growth leaders, Services (26,800 jobs) and Trade (15,100 jobs), were responsible for 69 percent of all growth in the Area. Private sector gains also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,900 jobs) and Construction (2,900) jobs. The public sector gained 6,400 jobs for an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. State and Local Government, growing at a rate of 4.4 percent and creating 8,700 jobs, partially offset a loss of 2,400 Federal Government jobs. The Federal reduction of 2.1 percent in the District was solely responsible for the decline and has resulted in the District accounting for only 59 percent of area Federal jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

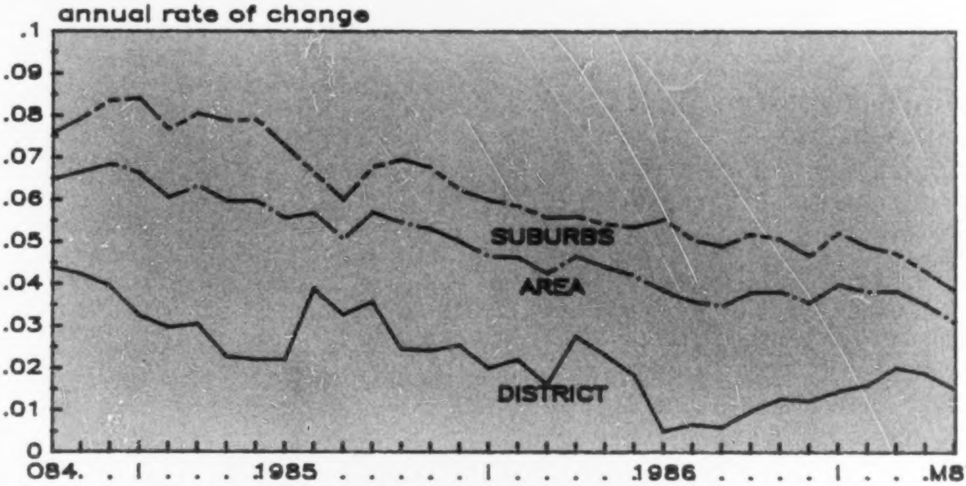
Over the past 30 months (October 1984 to April 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between May of 1986 and May of 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.1 percent. The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.8 percent, but below its 30-month long-term average of 6.2 percent. The over-the-year growth this April was the lowest increase during the 30-month span in both the area and the suburbs.

Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, is below its 30-month average of 2.3 percent. Still, the District is the only jurisdiction now producing expanded over-the-year job growth.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to April 1987

The Area	
Average 30 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 30 months	6.2%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, April 1987	4.3%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 30 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.9%

Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to May 1987



In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985 to 61,100 between May 1986 and this past May. Over the past year, 51,500 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,600 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.1 percent versus 2.4 percent for the nation.).

New Firms in the District of Columbia, Fourth Quarter, 1986

During the fourth quarter of 1986, 540 new private sector firms became liable under the Unemployment Compensation Laws of the District of Columbia. Monthly employment in these new firms averaged 1,420, and they paid $6.4 million in wages. Their number accounted for 2.7 percent of all active firms during the quarter.

Among these new firms, the industry with the greatest wage impact was Eating and Drinking Places, which paid $615,618 in total wages for the quarter. This was followed in order by the Management, Consulting, and Public Relations Services industry ($521,269); Legal Services ($413,060); and General Contractors–Nonresidential Buildings ($402,951). These four industries accounted for 30 percent of wages paid by all new firms for the quarter, and 31 percent of their average employment.

General Contractors lead these four industries in the average number of employees per firm, and the Eating and Drinking Places industry was tops in average monthly employment. As might be expected, Legal Services ranked first in average quarterly wages per employee.

The new industries in total averaged 2.6 employees per firm—significantly below the 19.2 average of established firms. Similarly, the $4,516 quarterly average wage per employee is 27 percent below the wage of older, established firms.

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Characteristics of Selected Newly Liable Firms and All Firms
Fourth Quarter, 1986
District of Columbia

	Number of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Average Employees per Firm	Total Quarterly Wages	Avg. Qtr. Wage per Employee
General Contractors (Nonresidential Buildings, except Industrial Buildings & Warehouses)	7	54	7.7	$ 402,951	$ 7,462
Eating and Drinking Places	43	294	6.8	615,618	2,093
Management, Consulting and Public Relations	50	61	1.2	521,269	8,545
Legal Services	26	37	1.4	413,060	11,163
Total Newly Liable Firms	540	1,419	2.6	6,408,169	4,516
All Firms This Quarter	19,445	365,029	18.7	2,269,408,409	6,217
Established Firms This Quarter	18,905	363,610	19.2	2,263,000,240	6,223

Source: DOES/IMIR. Firms becoming liable for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

Continued from page 9

Noted among the new firms were Odessa Construction, Inc.; Park Construction Corporation; Nardi Construction, Inc.; Wade Construction Corporation; Professional Risk Management Services, Inc.; Staffworks, Inc.; Informatics Legal Systems, Inc.; Stoddard Baptist Nursing Home; Chaconas, Wilson and Walsh, P.C.; Ebon-Marco Services; Sbarro, Inc.; Daka Food Service Management, Inc.; VSE Corporation; and St. James Apartments.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines slightly between March and April. A significant portion of the decline is traceable to improvements in the construction industry. This April was no exeption. The Area's unemployment rate declined from 3.7 percent in March to 3.4 percent in April. This was the twenty-sixth lowest rate of all 269 areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be on the verge of reversing its trend and thereby starting a slow declining process. A year ago, the rate was 3.5 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.3 percent. However, this is only a fraction lower than the Washington rate. A year ago, the Boston rate was also 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded an April rate of 4.5 percent, down from 5.4 percent. A year ago, it was 5.2 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had an April jobless rate of 4.0—the same as March. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 6.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position held in March. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was

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Special Article

The U.S. Economy in the Year 2000

In late June the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided a preview of its economic and employment projections to the year 2000. The projections offer three alternative national scenarios of the labor force, economic growth and employment by industry and occupations. All three scenarios project a substantial employment increase between 1986 and 2000 ranging from 15 million for the low growth scenario, 21 million for the moderate, and 26 million for the high growth scenario.

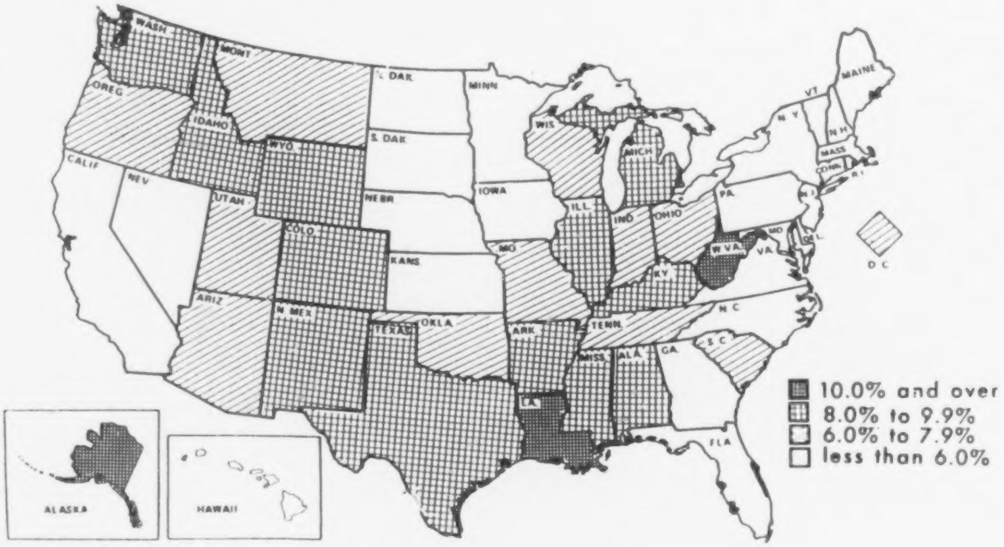
Some highlights from the moderate growth projections:

- The labor force will grow more slowly than in the past and will reach 139 million in the year 2000. The workforce of the future will be older and made up of more women and minority workers than in the past.
- Productivity growth will contribute more to future economic growth than it has during the previous 14 years. The rate of economic growth will be similar to that experienced since 1972, despite slower labor force growth.
- Service-producing industries will add 21 million jobs.
- Employment in manufacturing will decline as manufacturing's share of total employment goes to 14 percent in 2000. The output share of the nation's factories, however, is projected to hold steady.
- Some industries will grow very rapidly, including most business services, especially computer and data processing and personnel supply; and health services—in particular, offices of health practitioners, nursing and personal care facilities, and outpatient care and other services.
- Employment in the broad occupational groups that require the most educational preparation—such as executive, administrative and managerial workers; professional workers; and technicians and related support workers—will grow faster than the average. The occupational groups requiring the least educational preparation are expected to grow slowly or decline, *except for rapidly growing service workers.*

For the District and its suburbs, the projections indicate continued positive growth, for the area's strength is in industries projected for the most rapid growth. For example, according to the BLS moderated projections for 1986 to 2000, all industries will grow by 19.2 percent, but the Services industry, which constitutes the strength of this Area, will grow by 44.4 percent. On the down side, the BLS projects very little growth (3.5 percent over 14 years) for the Federal Government. On the occupational side, the Area is also well positioned for expansion because of its current industrial mix and service industry base. Nationally, executive, administrative and managerial workers will grow by 28.7 percent; professional workers by 27 percent; technical workers by 38.2 percent; sales workers by 29.6 percent; administrative workers by 11.4 percent; services workers by 32.7 percent; craft workers by 12 percent; operators and laborers by 2.6 percent. Only private household workers are projected to decline (-2.6 percent). Numerically, the largest growth will be among service workers—some 5,407,000 new workers or 25 percent of all the new jobs by the year 2000. Service workers include janitors and cleaners, waiters and waitresses, nurse aids, orderlies and attendants, police patrol officers and guards. Thus, if the District and the suburbs follow the BLS national patterns, it should create a significant number of new jobs for both the highly educated and the less well prepared.

Copies of the BLS press release with tables and a summary may be obtained by calling (202) 272-5381 or 523-1913.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1987


WASH
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NEBR
UTAH
ILL
IND
OHIO
PA
N J
COLO
KANS
MO
W VA
MD
DEL
VA
D C
KY
ARIZ
N MEX
OKLA
TEXAS
ARK
TENN
N C
S C
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

Continued from page 10

down from 5.2 percent reported in March. Maryland's rate was also down in April from 5.2 percent to 4.1 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-eighth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.2 in April. The District of Columbia was above and Maryland and Virginia were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for April were in New Hampshire (2.3 percent), Delaware (2.9 percent), and Connecticut (3.2 percent). Three states reported rates of 10 percent or more—Louisiana (12.0 percent), Alaska (11.5 percent), and West Virginia (10.0 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for April, 17 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Iowa (3.1 points), Oregon (3.0 points), and West Virginia (2.2 points). In contrast, only Colorado (up 1.3 points) had an increase in excess of 1 percentage point over the year.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia reported the fifteenth highest jobless rate at 6.9 percent. This was down one notch from the February, March, and April position at fourteenth. In April, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, 22 reported lower jobless rates and only two reported higher rates. There were two cities unchanged—Salt Lake City at 6.4 percent and Boston at 4.4 percent. Twelve (12) of the selected cities have jobless rates of less than 7.0 percent. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category. Double digit jobless rates are now common to only two selected cities—Gary, Indiana at 16.4 percent and Detroit, Michigan at 11.7 percent. Both Boston, Massachusetts and San Francisco, California reported unemployment rates at 4.4 percent each. The largest over-the-year increase was in Dallas at 1.0 percentage point. The largest decline in joblessness was in New York City, a whopping 3.5 percentage points.

Employment in Selected Cities*

City	April 1987*	April 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	16.4	17.5
2. Detroit, Michigan	11.7	11.9
3. New Orleans, Lousiana	9.7	10.7
4. Birmingham, Alabama	9.7	9.7
5. Houston, Texas	9.6	9.8
6. Cleveland, Ohio	9.4	11.0
7. St. Louis, Missouri	9.3	9.1
8. Chicago, Illinois	9.1	9.5
9. Dayton, Ohio	8.6	9.6
10. Newark, New Jersey	8.4	10.5
11. Buffalo, New York	8.2	10.2
12. Los Angeles, California	7.1	8.3
13. Miami, Florida	7.0	8.4
14. Dallas, Texas	7.0	6.0
15. District of Columbia	**6.9**	**7.6**
16. Atlanta, Georgia	6.8	7.5
17. Baltimore, Maryland	6.7	8.3
18. Cincinnati, Ohio	6.6	7.7
19. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.5	8.1
20. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.4	6.4
21. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.2	7.7
22. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	5.7	6.8
23. Columbus, Ohio	5.3	6.2
24. New York, New York	5.2	8.7
25. San Francisco, California	4.4	5.6
26. Boston, Massachusetts	4.4	4.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Departments

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.7 percent to 340.5 during the 2 months ended in May. The advance from March to May matches the increase in the preceding 2 month period. Over the year (May 1986 to May 1987), the local index rose a relatively modest 3.3 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) (1967 =100) rose 0.9 percent from March to May. The May level of 343.2 was 3.9 percent higher than the index in May 1986.

Nationally, the U.S. city average for the CPI-U increased 0.8 percent for the March-May period, thus both the local and the national index are advancing at about the same pace. For the last 12 months, however, the U.S. index increased 3.8 percent versus a 3.3 increase for the D.C. Area.

Locally, the March-May increase was characterized by an acceleration in housing and food and beverage prices which were offset by a slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly in transportation and entertainment costs.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, over the two-month period, prices of

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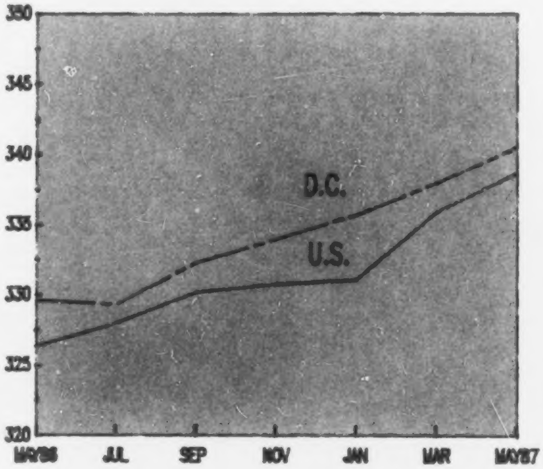
Consumer Price Index
U.S. & Washington Area
May 1986 to May 1987



Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	May 1987	Percent Change	
		2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	338.7	0.8	3.8
Washington Area	340.5	0.7	3.3
Food & Beverage	336.3	1.5	2.5
Housing	362.3	0.9	2.8
Apparel & Upkeep	236.2	1.7	10.1
Transportation	307.5	–0.4	1.7
Medical Care	475.9	0.8	4.8
Entertainment	279.2	0.3	6.0
Other Goods & Services	361.1	0.2	6.7
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	159.7	–1.1	–1.8

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1978=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Continued from page 13

food and beverage, housing, and apparel and upkeep tend to be higher locally. While on the other hand, transportation, medical care, entertainment and other goods and services tend to be higher nationally.

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1987

All workload measures declined from April to May 1987 except the average weekly benefit amount, for the total of all benefit programs. The greatest relative change was in the number of first and final payments—both down by 16 percent. The next two measures in descending order, benefits paid and weeks compensated, came in at 13 percent under the April level. There were 2,730 claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken in May. This load was 9 percent below April this year, and May of last year when 2,980 claims were taken in both time periods. The number of beneficiaries in the system dipped 8 percent below last month. May also has the distinction of having workload measures below all the other months in 1987—with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount. It follows the trend set in 1986 and 1985, and is reflective of a seasonal pattern.

The distaff measure—the average weekly benefit amount—rose less than a percentage point to $176 in May. Following the newly established maximum weekly amount scale, effective January, 1986, it is the highest monthly figure to date in the history of the program. The level of this amount is beinning to stabilize.

The number of claims taken in January through May of this year is 16,870, and idle weeks compensated totalled 192,560. The benefit outlay to date is $33.2 million. Compared to last year at this point, the claims taken are down 4 percent, but idle weeks are 1 percent above last year. The $33.2 million outlay is expectedly above the payment last year—up 9 percent.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1987 decreased $9.72. Average Weekly Hours, however, increased 1.5 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 63 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a substantial increase due to more business. Weekly

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1987

	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Percent Change From April 1987	Percent Change From May 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,574	2,818	2,784	− 8.7	− 7.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,432	35,673	33,700	−11.9	− 6.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,210	34,703	32,804	−12.9	− 7.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,234,280	$5,956,790	$5,257,610	−12.1	− 0.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.26	$171.65	$160.27	+ 0.9	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	1,375	1,632	1,609	−15.7	−14.5
Number of Final Payments	851	1,006	849	−15.4	+ 0.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,081	9,871	9,467	− 8.0	− 4.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	110	105	140	+ 4.8	−21.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,388	2,886	2,611	−17.3	− 8.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,408	3,028	2,643	−20.5	− 8.9
Total Benefits Paid	$486,395	$605,142	$494,682	−19.6	− 1.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.99	$199.85	$187.17	+ 1.1	+ 7.9
Number of First Payments	97	110	140	−11.8	−30.7
Number of Final Payments	76	97	61	−21.6	+24.6
Total Beneficiaries	718	842	761	−14.7	+ 5.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	41	60	59	−31.7	−30.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	598	628	622	− 4.8	− 3.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	479	504	478	− 5.0	+ 0.2
Total Benefits Paid	$93,661	$95,238	$86,993	− 1.7	+ 7.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$195.53	$188.96	$181.99	+ 3.5	+ 7.4
Number of First Payments	44	56	46	−21.4	− 4.3
Number of Final Payments	25	28	31	−10.7	−19.4
Total Beneficiaries	154	156	151	− 1.3	+ 2.0
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,725	2,983	2,983	− 8.6	− 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,418	39,187	36,933	−12.2	− 6.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,097	38,235	35,925	−13.4	− 7.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,814,336	$6,657,170	$5,839,285	−12.7	− 0.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.68	$174.11	$162.54	+ 0.9	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	1,516	1,798	1,800	−15.7	−15.8
Number of Final Payments	952	1,131	941	−15.8	+ 1.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,953	10,869	11,320	− 8.4	−12.1

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Earnings increased $45.22. Weekly Hours were up 3.2 hours. The Hourly Earnings rose 32 cents.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had the most significant decrease due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Weekly Earnings were down $39.67. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1 hour, as Hourly Earnings decreased 71 cents. Printing and Publishing continues to show a decrease due to less overtime being worked. Other Durable Goods data reflects less business, and Food and Kindred Products had a change in Hourly Earnings because of a change in the amount of shift work with pay differential. Other Non-Durable Goods had a shorter work week.

Continued on page 16

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986
Total Manufacturing	**409.22**	**418.94**	**387.98**	**40.8**	**39.3**	**38.0**	**10.03**	**10.66**	**10.21**
Durable Goods	**387.39**	**396.32**	**357.58**	**41.7**	**40.9**	**38.0**	**9.29**	**9.69**	**9.41**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	441.07	395.85	449.69	43.8	40.6	46.6	10.07	9.75	9.65
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	424.14	463.81	388.81	39.9	40.9	41.1	10.63	11.34	9.46
Other Durbable Goods	340.47	341.52	367.49	42.4	40.9	39.6	8.03*	8.35	9.28
Non-Durable Goods	**427.07**	**438.90**	**389.61**	**40.1**	**38.0**	**35.1**	**10.65**	**11.55**	**11.10**
Food & Kindred Products	478.78	473.94	451.19	39.7	38.5	39.2	12.06	12.31	11.51
Printing & Publishing	443.60	454.31	410.71	40.0	36.2	33.5	11.09	12.55	12.26
Other Non-Durable Goods	343.97	364.56	327.92	40.9	43.4	39.7	8.41	8.40	8.26

Total Production Workers	**May 1987**	**April 1987**	**May 1986**
	39,900	**39,900**	**40,800**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.
Note: Data reflects revision to 1986 benchmark.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1987 SEPTEMBER 1987

D.C. Unemployment Lowest Since 1971

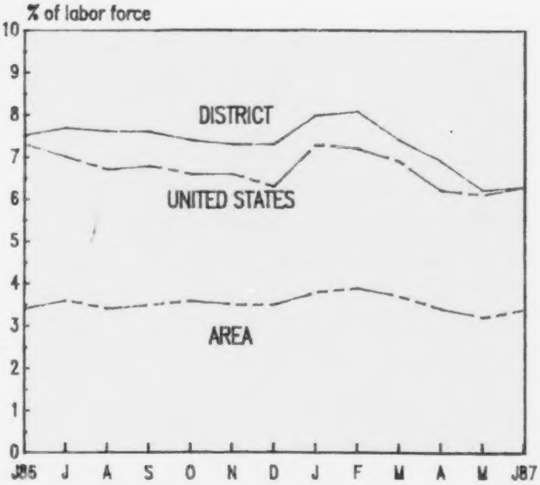
Area Job Growth Slows To 2.8%

Labor Force

The District

During June of this year, 5,300 more residents of the District of Columbia obtained employment. This employment increase almost offset a large seasonal increase in the labor force (6,000), but not quite. As a result, an estimated 700 District residents were added to the unemployment rolls and the unemployment rate increased marginally to 6.3 percent—up from 6.2 percent in May. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for the civilian labor force in June was 6.3 percent, the same as in the District.

Unemployment Rates
June 1986 to June 1987



Between May and June of each year, unemployment in the District normally displays a seasonal increase. Measured over the past 16 years (June 1971 to June 1987), this increase averages 0.8 percentage point. Thus, this year's increase of 0.1 percentage point is much smaller than expected; a positive economic sign. Over the same 16-year period, the District's unemployment rate for June has averaged 8.2 percent.

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

The
Department
of
Employment
Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON D.C

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1987 SEPTEMBER 1987

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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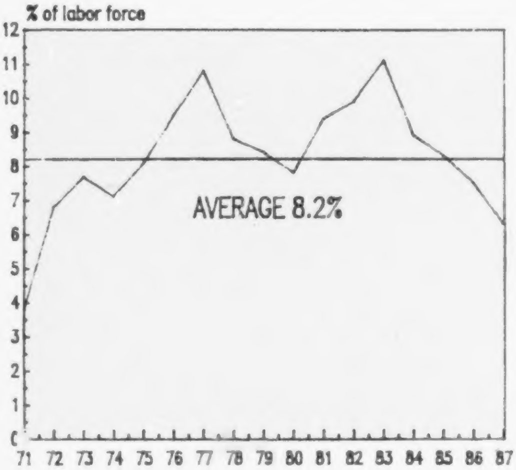
When compared to the 6.3 percent for this June, the comparison demonstrates very significant long-term improvement in the employment status of District residents. In fact, this year's June rate is the lowest rate for that month since the early 1970s, when the rate in June of 1971 registered 3.8 percent.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of June 1971-1987



Since January, 16,700 District residents have found jobs and the unemployment rate has averaged 7.1 percent, down significantly from the 7.7 percent average for all of 1986. Compared to June 1986, the work status of District residents also shows marked improvement with 20,500 more residents working and 2,800 fewer on the unemployment rolls. These positive changes have caused the District's unemployment rate to plunge more than a full percentage point from 7.5 percent last June to 6.3 percent this June. Thus, unemployment in the District this summer could be the lowest in a long time.

The Area & Suburbs

In June 1987, 1,748,700 suburban residents of the Washington Area held jobs. This was up 15,500 from May and 69,700 from June of last year. Over the year, the suburban unemployment rate, however, remained unchanged at 2.9 percent of the labor force. This means that the Area economy was able to create enough jobs to absorb almost all of a 70,300-person increase in the suburban labor force. Over the month, however, the suburban unemployment rate increased slightly (0.2 percentage point) as the number of unemployed suburbanites increased by 3,600. As a result of labor force changes in the District and its suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased from 3.2 per-

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June[a] 1987	May[b] 1987	June 1986
District of Columbia	6.3	6.2	7.5
Calvert County	4.4	4.0	4.0
Frederick County	3.8	3.9	3.2
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.3	3.6
Stafford County	3.0	2.6	2.6
Charles County	2.9	2.6	3.1
Alexandria	2.8	2.9	3.3
Prince William Co.	2.5	2.5	2.6
Fairfax County	2.5	2.4	2.8
Montgomery County	2.5	2.3	2.5
Loudoun County	2.5	2.3	2.4
Arlington County	2.4	2.3	2.6
Falls Church	2.4	1.9	3.8
Fairfax City	2.3	2.4	3.2
Manassas Park	2.0	2.2	2.5
Manassas	1.9	1.9	2.3

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, June 1987[a]

	June[b] 1987	May[c] 1987	June 1986	May 1986	Net Change From May 1987	Net Change From June 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	342,800	336,800	325,100	322,800	6,000	17,700
Total Employed	321,100	315,800	300,600	298,800	5,300	20,500
Total Unemployed	21,700	21,000	24,500	24,000	700	−2,800
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.4	0.1	−1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,800,100	1,781,000	1,729,800	1,707,000	19,100	70,300
Total Employed	1,748,700	1,733,200	1,679,000	1,661,600	15,500	69,700
Total Unemployed	51,400	47,800	50,800	45,400	3,600	600
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	0.2	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,142,900	2,117,800	2,054,900	2,029,800	25,100	88,000
Total Employed	2,069,800	2,049,000	1,979,600	1,960,400	20,800	90,200
Total Unemployed	73,100	68,800	75,300	69,400	4,300	−2,200
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4	0.2	−0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

cent in May to 3.4 percent in June. However, due to falling unemployment in the District, the rate declined (0.3 percentage point) over the year.

Over this past year (June 1986 to June 1987), the unemployment of District residents has been increasing at a much faster rate (6.8 percent) than employment of suburbanites (4.2 percent), or for Area residents as a whole (4.7 percent). District residents have obtained 22.7 percent of all the expanded Area employment, despite the fact that they represent only 16 percent of the Area's labor force.

As a result of this over-the-year growth, D.C. residents now hold 15.5 percent of Area employment—up from 15.2 percent in June of last year. Thus, on the employment side, citizens of the District are approaching numerical equity in terms of the distribution of total Area jobs. Still, District residents

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1987
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.0	15.5	29.7
Suburbs	84.0	84.5	70.3

Continued on page 16 (See **Labor Force***)*

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,218 in June 1987—down 304 from May. In June, 56 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers comprised 25.0 percent of the June claimants. This was followed by service workers at 19 percent and structural workers at 16 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.7 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.8 weeks in May.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.9 weeks to 11.0 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.8 to 10.1 weeks. In June 1986, the average duration for males was 10.8 weeks and 9.8 weeks for females.

Job Growth

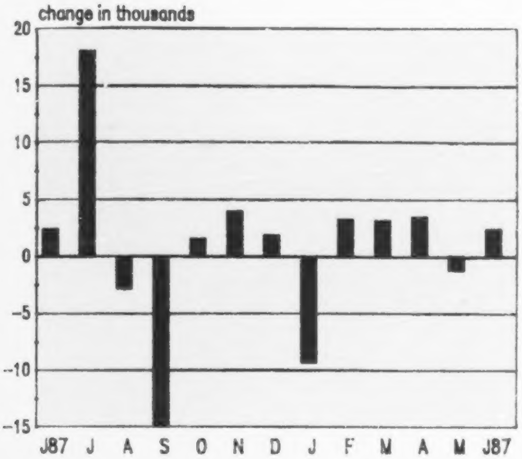
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,400 between May and June. The private sector accounted for 63 percent of the growth with a gain of 1,500 jobs. Over half of this growth is attributable to gains in Services (800 jobs) and, in particular, to seasonal increases in Legal Services (900 jobs) and Business Services (700 jobs).

All other Services declined seasonally by 1,300 jobs, while the opening of another hotel resulted in a gain of 400 jobs in this industry. The number of public sector jobs increased by 900, with growth in both Federal Government (600 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for a gain of 9,700 jobs. The private sector created 11,900 jobs for a 3.2 percent rate of growth. Services accounted for 77 percent of private sector growth, contributing 9,200 jobs with the growth leaders, All Other Services and Business Services, adding 2,000 and 1,900 jobs, respectively. Hotels and Legal Services gained 1,700 jobs each, while Health Services grew by 1,500 jobs.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
June 1986-June 1987



Combined growth of 2,500 jobs was recorded by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Trade and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The public sector lost 2,200 jobs over the year as a 2.1 percent decline in Federal Government (4,500 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in State and Local Government (2,400 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.6 percent for a gain of 8,600 jobs between May and June. The private sector created 10,500 jobs with slightly more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the growth attributable to the

Continued on page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	June 1987[b]	May 1987[c]	June 1986	June 1987[b]	May 1987[c]	June 1986
Total	**648.9**	**646.5**	**639.2**	**2,054.0**	**2,043.0**	**1,997.4**
Total Private Sector	385.3	383.8	373.4	1,492.1	1,480.1	1,441.1
Total Government	263.6	262.7	265.8	561.9	562.9	556.3
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.7**	**15.6**	**15.5**	**84.8**	**84.2**	**86.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	42.5
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5	21.6	23.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6	16.4	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.3	42.7	43.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3	5.6
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.8	30.9	30.6	31.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	6.8	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.1**	**13.9**	**14.0**	**127.2**	**125.0**	**124.8**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.9**	**24.8**	**24.1**	**99.5**	**98.5**	**89.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	43.4	40.8
All Transportation	9.7	9.7	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.2	14.7	50.3	50.0	43.7
Trade	**64.4**	**64.4**	**63.7**	**414.8**	**413.4**	**403.2**
Wholesale	9.1	9.1	9.2	77.4	77.1	73.9
Retail	55.4	55.3	54.5	337.4	336.3	329.3
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.6	37.8	37.8	37.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	45.4	47.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.7	37.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.4	25.1	24.3
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	27.6	26.6	109.3	108.5	106.7
All Other Retail	23.8	23.7	23.3	80.5	80.8	76.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.4**	**37.2**	**36.4**	**121.8**	**120.0**	**115.8**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.4	21.8	21.6	21.8
All Other	30.2	30.0	29.1	100.0	98.4	94.1
Services	**228.7**	**227.9**	**219.5**	**642.9**	**638.2**	**620.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.2	15.8	14.5	34.2	33.4	32.0
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.2	23.8	24.1	22.9
Business Services	50.1	49.4	48.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.0	24.1	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.2	70.5	67.2	584.9	580.6	565.8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Government	**263.6**	**262.7**	**265.8**	**561.9**	**562.9**	**556.3**
Federal	210.1	209.5	214.6	356.6	354.9	358.7
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.3	208.0	197.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.7	48.4	46.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

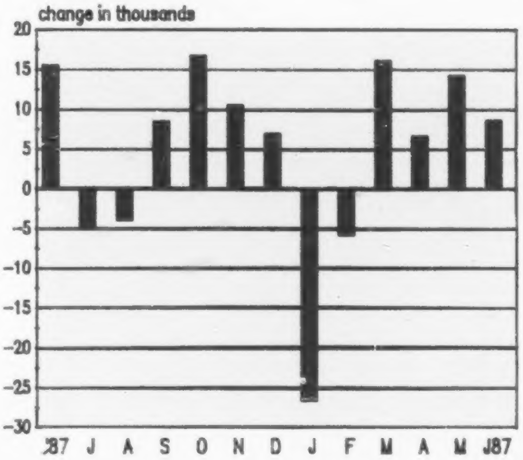
Continued from page 5

Virginia Suburbs. The leading growth contributor was Services (3,900 jobs) followed by Construction (2,000 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,600 jobs) and Trade (1,400 jobs). A majority of the Services growth (56 percent) occurred in the Maryland Suburbs, while all the new Construction jobs and 71 percent of the Trade jobs were found in the Virginia Suburbs.

Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was equally divided between the Suburban areas. The public sector lost 1,900 jobs as a decline in State and Local Government (3,000 jobs) was partially offset by growth in the Federal Government (1,100 jobs). The Maryland Suburbs were responsible for the cedrease in State and LocalGovernment, while 73 percent of Federal job growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs.

Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a net gain of 46,900 jobs. The Virginia Suburbs, accounting for 57 percent of suburban growth, grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, while the Maryland Suburbs increased by2.9 percent. The private sector contributed 39,100 new jobs which were concentrated primarily in Services (13,000 jobs), Trade (10,900 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (9,300 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
June 1986-June 1987



A majority of the Services and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs (55 and 70 percent, respectively), while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the new Trade jobs. The public sector gained 7,800 jobs with increases in both

Continued on page 8

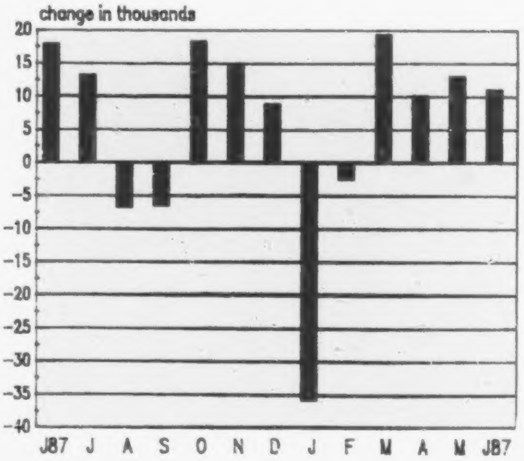
Continued from page 7

Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,400 jobs). The Virginia Suburbs were the recipient of 72 percent of public job growth.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,000 jobs between May and June for a monthly increase of 0.5 percent. The private sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent, adding 12,000 new jobs. The leading growth contributor continues to be Services, which created 4,700 jobs and accounted for 39 percent of private job growth. The other major growth components were Construction (2,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,800 jobs), Trade (1,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs). The public sector lost 1,000 jobs as a decline in State and Local Government (2,700 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,700 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
June 1986-June 1987



Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), the Area added 56,600 jobs for a relatively low 2.8 percent rate of growth. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the growth with 51,000 jobs created and a 3.5 percent growth rate. The leading job contributors, Services (22,200 jobs) and Trade (11,600 jobs), were responsible for 60 percent of all new Area jobs. Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities grew at a substantial 11.3 percent for an addition of 10,100 jobs, while Finance, Insurance and Real Estate gained 6,000 jobs for a 5.2 percent growth rate.

The public sector gained 5,600 jobs for an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent as reductions in Federal Government (2,100 jobs) were countered by growth in State and Local Government (7,700 jobs).

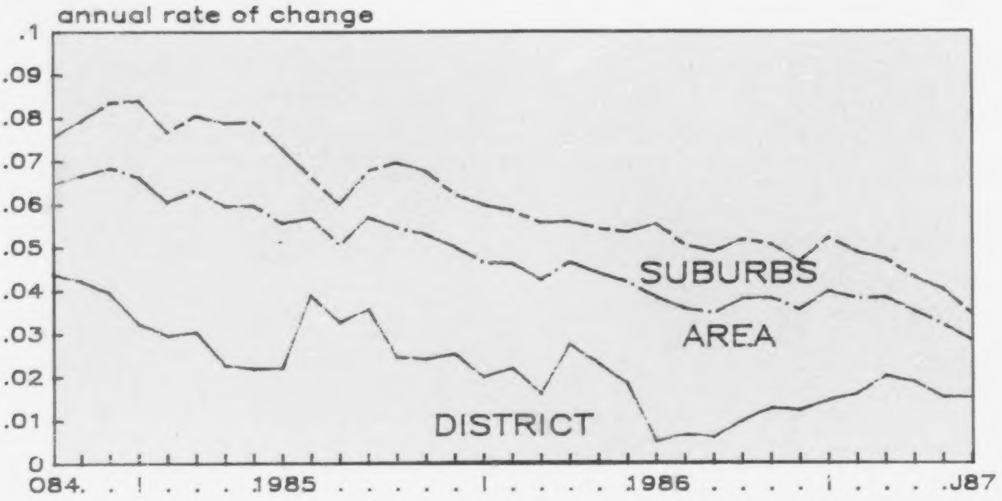
Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 32 months (October 1984 to June 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.8 percent.

The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown at a rate of 3.5 percent, but below its 32-month long-term average of 6.1 percent. The over-the-year growth this June was the lowest increase during the 32-month span in both the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 32-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, jobs creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985

Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to June 1987



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to June 1987

The Area	
Average 32 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, June 1987	2.8%
Current month	2.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 32 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The District	
Average 32 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.5%

to 56,600 between June 1986 and this past June. Over the past year, 46,900 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,700 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a slightly faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.8 percent versus 2.5 percent for the Nation).

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines marginally between April and May. Most of the decline is traceable to a seasonal pickup in the major industries. The rate seems to be ready to make a major shift. The Area's rate declined from 3.4 percent to 3.2 percent. This was the twenty-third lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the

Continued on page 10

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Waashington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 2.9 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a May rate of 4.3 percent, down from 4.5 percent. A year ago it was 5.0 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a May jobless rate of 4.2 percent—up from 4.0 percent. A year ago it was 4.4 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 6.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position as the April standing. Virginia's rate, at 4.6 percent, was down from the 4.7 percent reported in April. Maryland's rate was also down in May, from 4.1 percent to 3.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-fourth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.1 percent in May. The District of Columbia was above (only by a hair) and Maryland and Virginia were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for May were in New Hampshire (2.4 percent), Delaware (2.8 percent), and Connecticut (3.1 percent). Two states reported rates of 10 percent or more—Louisiana (11.2 percent) and Alaska (11.1 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for May, 22 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Oregon (2.9 points), Mississippi (2.8 points) and Iowa (2.6 points). Colorado (up 0.9 point) and Utah (up 0.8 point) had the largest increases over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

		May	
	City	1987*	1986
1.	Gary, Indiana	14.9	16.3
2.	Detroit, Michigan	11.4	12.9
3.	Houston, Texas	10.1	11.7
4.	Chicago, Illinois	9.5	9.8
5.	Cleveland, Ohio	9.4	10.5
6.	New Orleans, Lousiana	9.3	11.0
7.	Newark, New Jersey	9.2	11.4
8.	St. Louis, Missouri	9.1	9.1
9.	Dayton, Ohio	9.0	8.7
10.	Birmingham, Alabama	8.8	9.9
11.	Buffalo, New York	7.4	11.2
12.	Dallas, Texas	7.3	6.7
13.	Los Angeles, California	7.1	6.8
14.	Cincinnati, Ohio	7.0	8.2
13.	Miami, Florida	7.0	7.9
16.	Baltimore, Maryland	6.6	7.9
17.	Atlanta, Georgia	6.6	7.1
18.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.3	8.1
19.	Salt Lake City, Utah	6.3	5.9
20.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.2	8.0
21.	**District of Columbia**	**6.2**	**7.4**
22.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.0	8.1
23.	Columbus, Ohio	5.8	6.0
24.	New York, New York	5.4	7.9
25.	San Francisco, California	4.3	5.0
26.	Boston, Massachusetts	3.9	4.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia tied with Milwaukee for the twentieth highest jobless rate at 6.2 percent. This was down five notches from April's position at fifteenth. In May, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.7 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-one reported lower jobless rates, four reported higher rates, and one remained unchanged. Thirteen (13) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 7.0 or less. Both

Continued on page 16 (*See* **Unemployment Rates**)

Industrial Employment Profile

Child Day Care Services

During the past decade, the number of working mothers has increased rather dramatically. As a result, the demand for child day care has grown rapidly. The following special analysis has been prepared as a benchmark whereby future job growth in the child care industry can be measured. The data are derived from the ES-202 Program, which summarizes employment and wage reports submitted by District employees under the unemployment compensation program. All District employees have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Child day care providers have been assigned SIC Code 8351 and the industry defined as follows:

> Establishments primarily engaged in the care of infants or children, or in providing prekindergarten education where medical care or delinquency correction is not a major element. These establishments generally care for prekindergarten or preschool children, but may care for older children when they are not in school. Establishments providing babysitting services are classified in Industry 7299.

During 1986, there was an average of 111 establishments providing day care in the District of Columbia. They employed an average of 1,523 workers during the year and paid $15,161,880 in salaries and wages. Thus, the average day care business had 13.7 employees and paid an average of $9,955 to each employee. Compared to the previous year (1985), the number of day care establishments declined in 1986 by 3.6 percent, but employment expanded by 5 percent and wages grew by 9.2 percent.

The Child Care Industry is, however, still a very small component of the District's industrial base, constituting in 1986 about 0.2 percent of all jobs in the City and 0.4 percent of private sector jobs.

Child Day Care Services
Establishments, Employment and Wages
District of Columbia
1985 and 1986
(annual averages)

Year	Establishments	Employment	Wages
1985	115	1,451	$9,117
1986	111	1,523	9,955

The following is a listing of 17 major day care firms in the District ranked according to their employment as of December 1986. All firms in the listing had more than 20 employees. In total, the 17 firms employed about 780 workers or about 49 percent of all employment in the child care industry. The firms in this study are comprised of organizations which reported to the Department that child care was their primary business activity, or were organizations that established a different legal entity to manage a day care program. Undoubtedly, there are some other organizations which provide day care as a part of their major activity, but not as their primary business activity.

Major Day Care Establishments
(December 1986)

National Child Day Care Association
Washington Parent Child, Inc
Rosemount Center
Capital Head Start Inc
Shiloh Baptist Church Day Nursery
D.C. City Wide Welfare Rights Organization
City Wide Learning Center
Matthews Memorial Nursery School
Humpty Dumpty Nursery School
National Child Research Center
Tabernacle Baptist Church Day Care Center
Second New St. Paul Educational Center
Martin Luther King Avenue Christian School
World Bank Children's Center
Lowell School, Inc.
The Catholic Charities of Washington
Georgetown House

Area Labor Summary Wins National Competition

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) was awarded first prize for monthly Labor Market Information publications in a competition sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc. (ICESA). This is a national organization representing State Employment Security Agencies throughout the United States. This was the third annual publication competition held by ICESA. The Area Labor Summary has also been a finalist in the previous two competitions, but this was its first national award.

Labor Summary Wins Award—*Director of the Department of Employment Services, F. Alexis H. Roberson (seated right), congratulates the Agency's Labor Market Information Staff: Richard Groner (seated left); and (standing, left to right), Charles Roeslin, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Gwendolyn Thompson, Robin McDonald, Freda Brown and Rufus Daniels.*

Sixteen states entered the competition for monthly publications. The Area Labor Summary was chosen the best by three judges based on criteria that included content (75 points) and packaging (25 points). Arizona and Washington were the runners-up to the District in the monthly competition. The prestigious national award was presented on July 29th at the annual ICESA Labor Market Information Conference held in Portland, Oregon.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims taken for unemployment compensation from all programs in June totaled 3,140. This represents an increase of 15 percent from May, which is a seasonal low period of the year. Likewise, the benefit outlay, at $6.8 million, was 18 percent above last month. Compared to June of last year, the benefit outlay increased by 11 percent. The primary contributing factor to this increase was the rise in the average weekly benefit amount. There were 38,350 compensated idle weeks in June 1987, at an average of $178 per week.

The average weekly payout this month increased by $2 from last month, and by $9 from January 1987. The weekly rise apparently is the result of general wage increases reflected by claimants (which qualify them for higher amounts on the current benefit scale), and/or the influx of higher salaried claimants. Wages on which unemployment insurance benefits are based have been increasing in the District of Columbia an average of six percent per year since 1982. The current maximum weekly payment is $250.

The benefit outlay for the current quarter amounted to $19.3 million. The payout this quarter is slightly less than one million above the same time last year, but $4.1 million above the first quarter of 1985. The latter comparison gives an indication of the full effect of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount (and accompanying scale) from $206 to $250 effective January 1986. It is estimated that $3.4 million of the $4.1 million increase above 1985 is due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount (from $145 to $176) brought on by the change in benefit scale in 1986. The total change from 1985 to 1986 was not as pronounced ($3.3 million compared to $4.1 million from 1985 to 1987), but was indeed significant. The April-June 1986 claimant pool included some who were on both scales (the $206 and $250 scales), so an effective comparison of the two scales would not be possible. However, the 1987 pool most certainly included only claimants who qualified on the $250 scale.

Continued on page 14

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1987

	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Percent Change From	
				May 1987	June 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,980	2,574	3,137	+15.8	- 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,354	31,432	34,904	+12.5	+ 1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,197	30,210	34,091	+16.5	+ 3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,198,359	$5,234,280	$5,517,476	+18.4	+12.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.10	$173.26	$161.85	+ 1.6	+ 8.8
Number of First Payments	1,692	1,375	1,596	+23.1	+ 6.0
Number of Final Payments	974	851	912	+14.5	+ 6.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,092	9,081	9,440	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	105	110	175	- 4.5	-40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,608	2,388	2,747	+ 9.2	- 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,597	2,408	2,887	+ 7.8	-10.0
Total Benefits Paid	$525,765	$486,395	$555,691	+ 8.1	- 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.45	$201.99	$192.48	+ 0.2	+ 5.2
Number of First Payments	104	97	125	+ 7.2	-16.8
Number of Final Payments	67	76	57	-11.8	+17.5
Total Beneficiaries	673	718	761	- 6.3	-11.6
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	51	41	56	+24.4	- 8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	629	598	606	+ 5.2	+ 3.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	560	479	464	+16.9	+20.7
Total Benefits Paid	$109,070	$93,661	$85,591	+16.5	+27.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$190.68	$195.53	$184.46	- 2.5	+ 3.4
Number of First Payments	43	44	49	- 2.3	-12.2
Number of Final Payments	30	25	21	+20.0	+42.9
Total Beneficiaries	154	154	153	0.0	+ 0.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,136	2,725	3,368	+15.1	- 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,591	34,418	38,257	+12.1	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,354	33,097	37,442	+15.9	+ 2.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,833,194	$5,814,336	$6,158,758	+17.5	+11.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.16	$175.68	$164.49	+ 1.4	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	1,839	1,516	1,770	+21.3	+ 3.9
Number of Final Payments	1,071	952	990	+12.5	+ 8.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,919	9,953	10,354	- 0.3	- 4.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Weeks Compensated, Total And Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
& Total Regular Programs
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods for 1985, 1986, 1987
for the District of Columbia

	Period			Change		
	1985	**1986**	**1987**	**1985-86**	**1985-87**	**1986-87**
	Semi-Annual (January-June)			**Semi-Annual** (January-June)		
Weeks Compensated	217,255	231,190	230,916	+13,935	+13,661	-274
Total Outlay	$31,465,320	$36,688,473	$40,080,578	+$5,223,153	+$8,615,258	+$3,392,105
Average Weekly Benefit	$144.83	$158.69	$173.57	+$13.86	+$28.74	+$14.88
	Quarterly (April-June)			**Quarterly** (April-June)		
Weeks Compensated	104,653	113,785	109,686	+9,132	+5,033	-4,099
Total Outlay	$15,166,590	$18,485,258	$19,304,700	+$3,318,668	+$4,138,110	+$819,442
Average Weekly Benefit	$144.92	$162.46	$176.00	+$17.54	+$31.08	+$13.54

Continued from page 13

A similiar analysis of the effect of the benefit scale change may be seen by comparing the January-June outlay for 1985 and 1987. The 1987 outlay was $40.1 million compared to $31.5 million in 1985, an $8.6 million increase. Of that $8.6 million, it is estimated that $6.6 million was the result of the escalation in the average weekly payout primarily associated with the change in the benefit scale. Although no effective comparison of the increase in outlay between 1987 and 1986 can be made due to the mixture of scales on the part of claimants in early 1986, an analysis based on the average weekly outlay is nonetheless revealing. During both periods of the analysis (quarter and semi-annual) the weeks compensated from 1986 to 1987 decreases, yet the outlay increases.

The quarterly workload is down by 4,100 compensated weeks. If that reduced workload were compensated at the prior year's average weekly payout, the 1987 outlay would be only $17.8 million, which is $.7 million less than actually spent in 1986 and $1.5 million less than in 1987. Here the change because of the mixture of claimants in 1986 and the full effect of the change in the benefit scale and increased wages is clearly put in focus. Looking at the January-June period, the results are as follows: If the reduced workload (compensated weeks) in 1987 were paid at 1986 rates, the outlay would be $36.6 million—approximately $44,000 less than actually spent in 1986. Compared to actual 1987 expenditures, it would have been $3.4 million less.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June 1987 dropped $5.39. Average Weekly Hours were down .6 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, showed a slight increase of 3 cents an hour.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	**418.65**	**423.94**	**390.53**	**38.8**	**39.4**	**38.1**	**10.79**	**10.76**	**10.25**
Durable Goods	**412.41**	**412.51**	**391.94**	**41.7**	**41.5**	**41.3**	**9.89**	**9.94**	**9.49**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	446.42	441.07	461.28	44.2	43.8	47.9	10.10	10.07	9.63
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	482.26	477.58	393.57	40.8	40.2	40.7	11.82	11.88	9.67
Other Durbable Goods	351.52	351.95	371.07	41.6	41.7	39.9	8.45*	8.44	9.30
Non-Durable Goods	**424.13**	**433.93**	**388.91**	**36.5**	**37.7**	**35.1**	**10.62**	**11.51**	**11.08**
Food & Kindred Products	474.01	480.65	489.09	38.6	38.7	41.1	12.28	12.42	11.90
Printing & Publishing	441.73	449.81	409.99	34.7	36.1	33.8	12.73	12.46	12.13
Other Non-Durable Goods	336.51	354.06	325.59	40.3	42.0	38.9	8.35	8.43	8.37

Total Production Workers	**June 1987** **43,000**	**May 1987** **43,000**	**June 1986** **40,800**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products continues to show an increase. Weekly Earnings increased $5.35. Weekly Hours were up .4 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 3 cents. The primary contributing factor was more business other than seasonal.

All Other Non-Durable Goods registered the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $17.55. Weekly Hours dropped 1.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 8 cents an hour. A shorter scheduled workweek accounted for the overall decrease.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had less business other than seasonal. Food and Kindred Products had less overtime. Printing and Publishing showed an increase in Hourly Earnings due to more business, as All Other Durable Goods had little or no change for the month.

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Labor Force

(From page 4)

continue to suffer relatively more of the regional unemployment—29.7 percent.

In June, if the Area had an equitable distribution of unemployment between the District and the suburbs, and both the unemployment rates in the District and the suburbs were 3.4 percent (the same as the Area as a whole), there would have been 10,000 fewer unemployed District residents and 10,000 more unemployed suburbanites. Such a redistribution of unemployment would constitute only a very marginal 0.48 percent change in the city/suburban allocation of 2,069,800 working Area residents.

Unemployment Rates

(From page 10)

the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in May, the former was 6.2 percent and the latter was 6.6 percent. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only three selected cities—Gary (14.9 percent), Detroit (11.4 percent) and Houston (10.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate at 3.9 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.3 percent. The highest over-the-year increase was 0.6 percentage point reported in Dallas. The largest declines in joblessness were in New York State—3.8 percent in Buffalo and 2.5 percent in New York City.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1987

OCTOBER 1987

D.C. Unemployment Continues To Show Long-Term Improvement

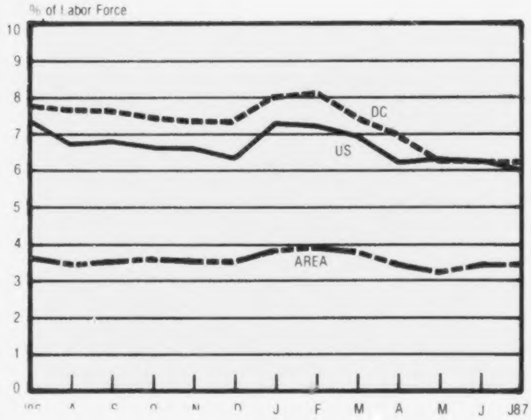
Unemployment Rate 6.2%

Labor Force

The District

The District's unemployment rate between June and July of this year declined 0.1 of a percentage point to 6.2 percent of the labor force. This is the first time in the past six years that the rate fell between June and July. At 6.2 percent, it is the lowest July jobless rate in over a decade and a half—since the 6.0 percent registered in July of 1972. Over the past 16 years the July unemployment rate measured 8.1 percent, so the current labor market status of District residents shows significant long-term improvement.

Unemployment Rates
July 1986 to July 1987



The labor force statistics for July were dominated by the District's massive summer youth program. During the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month), the summer program issued paychecks to over 17,000 youths. Total employment in the District between June and July increased by only 16,800, so all of the employment increase can be traced to the summer youth employment program. As a result of the monthly labor market activity, the number of unemployed increased slightly (700), but the monthly employment gain was sufficiently strong to cause a small decrease in the rate.

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1987 OCTOBER 1987

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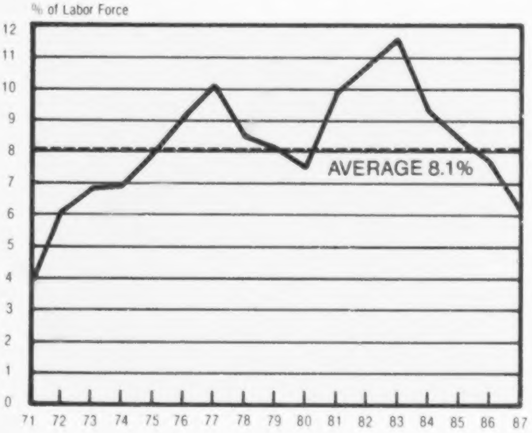
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

Compared to July of last year (1986), the District's jobless rate is down a *full point and a half*. More importantly, there are 19,600 more city residents with jobs and 4,000 fewer unemployed. Thus, the District's economy has been able to successfully absorb 15,700 new workers over the year. The over-the-year 6.2 percent increase in employment was especially significant.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of July 1971-1987



The seasonally unadjusted jobless rate for the Nation in July was 6.0 percent—0.2 percentage point below the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

Suburban labor market activity in July was unusual—only 100 new workers joined a labor force of over 1,801,000. In the previous four months, more than 85,000 people entered the labor market. Thus, the July increase seems remarkably small. Perhaps this is an additional indication of the scarce supply of available suburban workers. During the month, 1,500 additional suburban jobseekers found work, 1,300 of them from the unemployment rolls. As a result, there was an additional small 0.1 percentage point decline in the suburban unemployment rate which measures 2.8 percent for the month.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July[a] 1987	June[b] 1987	July 1986
District of Columbia	6.2	6.3	7.7
Calvert County	4.7	4.4	3.4
Frederick County	3.8	3.8	4.9
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.6	3.3
Charles County	3.3	3.0	2.9
Stafford County	2.9	3.0	2.6
Alexandria	2.6	2.8	3.3
Montgomery County	2.6	2.5	2.4
Falls Church	2.4	2.5	3.7
Prince William Co.	2.3	2.6	2.5
Fairfax County	2.3	2.5	2.6
Loudoun County	2.3	2.6	2.3
Arlington County	2.2	2.4	2.7
Fairfax City	2.0	2.5	2.8
Manassas Park	2.0	2.0	2.5
Manassas	1.9	1.9	2.5

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Compared to July of 1986, there were 64,000 more suburbanites working this July, an employment increase of 3.8 percent. This employment increase was only slightly smaller than the growth of the suburban labor force, so unemployment increased insignificantly. As a result, the suburban rate over the year dropped from 2.9 percent to 2.8 percent.

For the Area as a whole, the unemployment rate over the year (July 1986 to July 1987) fell 0.3 of a percentage point—from 3.7 percent to 3.4 percent. All of the improvement on the jobless side occurred in the District, which also contributed 23 percent of the

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, July 1987[a]

	July[b] 1987	June[c] 1987	July 1986	June 1986	Net Change From June 1987	Net Change From July 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	360,400	342,800	344,700	325,100	17,600	15,700
Total Employed	337,900	321,100	318,300	300,600	16,800	19,600
Total Unemployed	22,400	21,700	26,400	24,500	700	-4,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.2	6.3	7.7	7.5	-0.1	-1.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,801,000	1,800,900	1,736,900	1,729,800	100	64,100
Total Employed	1,750,900	1,749,400	1,686,900	1,679,000	1,500	64,000
Total Unemployed	50,200	51,500	50,000	50,800	-1,300	200
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,161,400	2,143,700	2,081,600	2,054,900	17,700	79,800
Total Employed	2,088,800	2,070,500	2,005,200	1,979,600	18,300	83,600
Total Unemployed	72,600	73,200	76,400	75,300	-600	-3,800
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	—	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

83,600 increase in working Area residents. Similarly, the over-the-month changes in Area statistics were dominated by the District and its large summer youth program—92 percent of the July increase in Washington Area employment originated in the City. Still, the District contains over 30 percent of the jobless, even though it has only about 17 percent of the regional labor force.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1987
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.7	16.2	30.9
Suburbs	83.3	83.8	69.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,891 in July 1987—down 515 from June. In July, 55 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers comprised 25 percent of the July claimants. This was followed by Professional, Technical, and Managerial with 23 percent and service workers at 22 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.9 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.6 weeks in June.

Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.9 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.1 to 9.3 weeks. In July 1986, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 9.2 weeks for females.

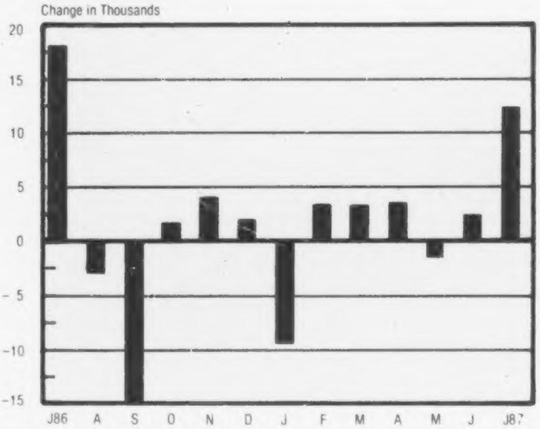
Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased seasonally by 12,400 between June and July. State and Local Government was responsible for the increase, gaining 14,400 jobs as a direct result of the hiring of 17,107 youths by the District Government through the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

The private sector declined by 1,200 jobs, with seasonal losses in Trade (800 jobs) and Services (600 jobs). This drop reflects the decreased level of business travel occurring at this time of year and the subsequent decline in Eating and Drinking Places (600 jobs) and Hotels (1,000 jobs). The public sector registered a gain of 13,600 jobs as growth in State and Local Government (14,400 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (800 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
July 1986-July 1987



Over the year (July 1986 to July 1987), the number of District jobs rose 0.6 percent for a gain of 4,000 jobs. The private sector created 9,300 jobs for a growth rate of 2.5 percent. Services accounted for 72 percent of private sector growth, contributing 6,700 jobs with significant gains in Hotels and Lodging Places (1,900 jobs), All Other Services (1,300 jobs), Business Services (1,200 jobs) and Legal Services (1,100 jobs). Construction grew by 7.3 percent, adding 1,000 jobs.

The public sector declined by 1.8 percent over the year with losses in both Federal Government (4,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (700 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs decreased by 4,500 between June and July. The Maryland Suburbs were responsible for the downturn with a seasonally-induced decline of 5,200 jobs. The Virginia Suburbs regis-

Continued on page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July 1987[b]	June 1987[c]	July 1986	July 1987[b]	June 1987[c]	July 1986
Total	**661.3**	**648.9**	**657.3**	**2,062.8**	**2,054.9**	**2,010.6**
Total Private Sector	384.2	385.4	374.9	1,499.3	1,493.2	1,452.4
Total Government	277.2	263.6	282.4	563.5	561.7	558.2
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.6**	**15.7**	**15.6**	**85.0**	**84.9**	**86.3**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.9	41.5	42.6
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.5	23.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	16.7	16.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.1	43.4	43.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.7	30.9	30.9	31.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.0	7.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Construction	**14.6**	**14.1**	**13.6**	**129.9**	**127.0**	**126.1**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**25.0**	**24.9**	**24.6**	**100.2**	**99.3**	**95.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.1	43.9	41.0
All Transportation	9.7	9.7	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.3	15.2	15.2	51.0	50.4	49.4
Trade	**63.7**	**64.5**	**63.1**	**415.4**	**415.6**	**401.3**
Wholesale	8.9	9.1	9.2	77.5	77.5	74.0
Retail	54.8	55.4	53.9	337.8	338.1	327.3
General Merchandise	4.1	4.0	4.6	38.7	37.9	37.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.1	45.9	46.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	39.0	37.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	25.2	24.4
Eating & Drinking Places	27.0	27.6	26.2	108.8	109.5	105.1
All Other Retail	23.7	23.8	23.2	80.5	80.6	76.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.1**	**37.3**	**36.5**	**122.3**	**121.4**	**117.1**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.4	21.9	21.8	21.9
All Other	29.9	30.1	29.1	100.3	99.6	95.3
Services	**228.1**	**228.7**	**221.4**	**645.7**	**644.0**	**625.3**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.3	16.3	13.4	33.7	34.1	31.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.2	4.1	24.0	24.1	23.0
Business Services	50.0	50.1	48.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.8	33.5	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.6	25.0	23.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.9	30.5	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.4	69.1	68.1	588.0	585.7	570.8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July 1987[b]	June 1987[c]	July 1986	July 1987[b]	June 1987[c]	July 1986
Government	**277.2**	**263.6**	**282.4**	**563.5**	**561.7**	**558.2**
Federal	209.3	210.1	213.7	356.4	356.8	358.5
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.2	204.9	199.7
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	63.1	48.7	63.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

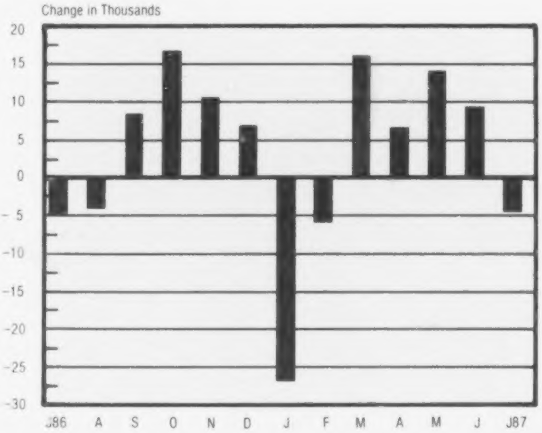
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 5

tered a slight (700 jobs) increase. The private sector generated 7,300 jobs, which were fairly equally divided between the Maryland and Virginia Suburbs at 52 and 48 percent, respectively.

Seventy-nine percent of the new jobs created were in Construction (2,400 jobs), Services (2,300 jobs), and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,100 jobs). The Maryland Suburbs accounted for all the Services growth, while the Virginia Suburbs were responsible for 60 percent of the new jobs generated by the other growth leaders. The public sector declined 4.3 percent for a loss of 11,800 jobs. A slight increase in Federal Government (400 jobs) partially offset a seasonal downturn in State and Local Government (12,100 jobs), 75 percent of which occurred in the Maryland Suburbs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
July 1986-July 1987

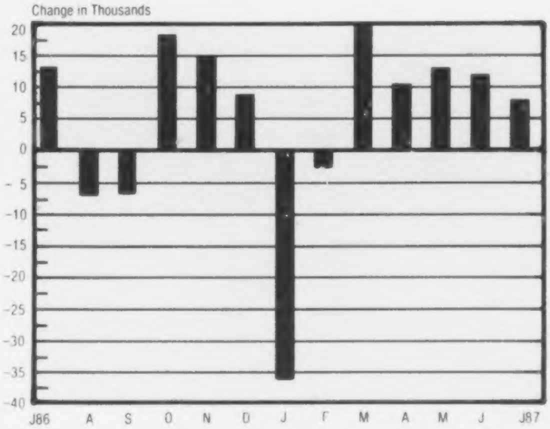


Over the year (July 1986 to July 1987), Suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.6 percent for a gain of 48,200 jobs. Growth rates of 3.7 and 3.4 percent were recorded for the Virginia and Maryland Suburbs, which added 24,400 and 23,800 new jobs to their respective economies. The private sector accounted for 78 percent of the growth which occurred primarily in Services (13,700 jobs) and Trade (13,500 jobs). Fifty-five percent of the new jobs in these industries were generated in the Maryland Suburbs. The public sector grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for an over-the-year gain of 10,500 jobs. The Virginia Suburbs were the recipient of two-thirds of the growth occurring in Federal Government (2,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,200 jobs).

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 7,900 jobs between June and July, entirely as a result of the substantial monthly increase in the District. The private sector increased by 6,100 jobs, with the leading growth contributors being Construction (2,900 jobs) and Services (1,700 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government gained 2,300 jobs as growth in the District offset a sizable decline in the Suburbs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
July 1986-July 1987



Over the year (July 1986 to July 1987), the Area created 52,200 jobs for a 2.6 percent rate of growth. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent, gaining 46,900 jobs and accounting for 90 percent of total growth. The leading growth contributors, Services (20,400 jobs) and Trade (14,100 jobs), were responsible for two-thirds of all new Area jobs. Significant gains also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (5,000 jobs), and Construction (3,800 jobs).

Over-the-year growth in the public sector of 5,300 jobs resulted from growth in State and Local Government (7,500 jobs) offsetting a reduction of 2,100 jobs in Federal Government. Public sector gains occurred entirely in the Suburbs as the number of government jobs in the District declined by 2 percent over the year. The District now accounts for only 49 percent of public sector jobs in the Area.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 33 months (October 1984 to July 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between July 1986 and July 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.6 percent. The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.6 percent, but below its 33 month long-term average of 6.0 percent. The over-the-year growth this July was the lowest during the 33-month span for the Area. Over the past year, the District proper has added new

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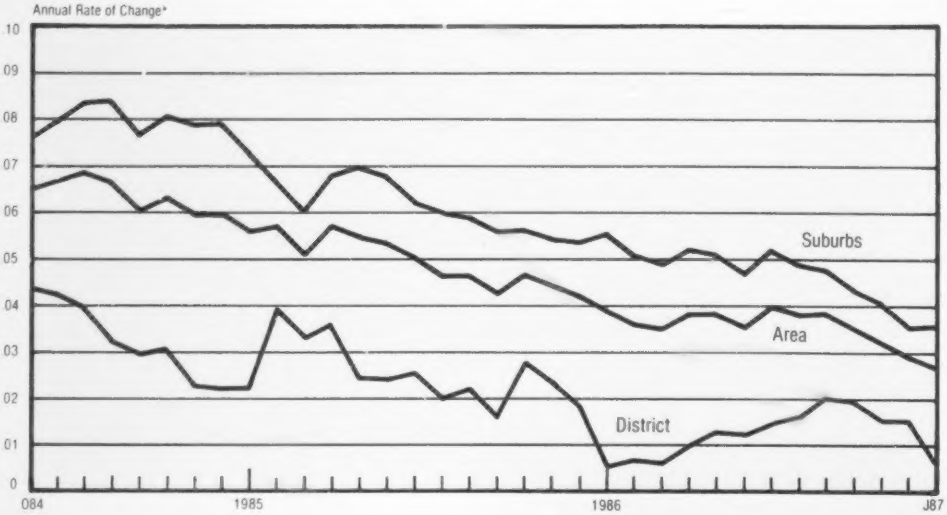
Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to July 1987

The Area	
Average 33 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, July 1987	2.6%
Current month	2.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 33 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.6%
The District	
Average 33 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	0.6%

Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to July 1987



Comparative Job Growth Rates
July 1986 to July 1987

U.S.	2.5%
Metropolitan Area	2.6%
District of Columbia	0.6%
Maryland Suburbs	3.4%
Northern Virginia Suburbs	3.7%

Continued from page 8

jobs at a rate of 0.6 percent and, like the Suburbs, is below its 33-month average of 2.2 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,200 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985 to 52,200 between July 1986 and this past July. Over the past year, 48,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 4,000 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a slightly faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 versus 2.5 percent for the Nation).

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In June 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises between May and June. Most of the rise is traceable to a huge influx of youths into the labor force following the closing of schools. This June was no exception, the rate edged up from 3.2 percent to 3.4 percent. This was the twenty-sixth lowest rate of all 269 Areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major

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metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 2.7 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a June rate of 4.5 percent, up from 4.3 percent. A year ago it was 5.1 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a June jobless rate of 4.2 percent, the same as in May. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 6.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twenty-first highest jobless rate in the country. This was one notch below the May standing. Virginia's rate at 4.6 percent was unchanged from May. Maryland's rate was up from 3.9 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-eighth and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty-one states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.3 in June. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.3 percent, was the same as that for the Nation. Maryland and Virginia were below the national rate.

The lowest unemployment rates for June were in New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Delaware and Massachusetts (both 3.1 percent), and Connecticut (3.2 percent). Two states reported rates exceeding 10 percent—Alaska and Louisiana (both 11.2 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for June, 21 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Mississippi (2.9 points) and Louisiana (2.8 points). The largest increases over the year occurred in Colorado and Utah (both 0.7 points).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia tied with Salt Lake City for the twenty-first highest jobless rate at 6.3 percent. This was down one notch from May's position at twentieth. In June, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 8.0 percent. Of the 26 cities, 22 reported lower jobless rates and four reported higher rates. Twelve (12) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 7.0 or less. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	June 1987*	June 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	15.0	17.2
2. Detroit, Michigan	12.5	12.4
3. Houston, Texas	11.1	13.7
4. St. Louis, Missouri	9.8	9.4
5. New Orleans, Louisiana	9.5	11.6
5. Cleveland, Ohio	9.5	12.8
6. Dayton, Ohio	9.5	10.6
6. Newark, New Jersey	9.1	10.9
7. Chicago, Illinois	9.0	10.0
10. Birmingham, Alabama	8.6	10.4
11. Dallas, Texas	8.4	8.0
12. Cincinnati, Ohio	8.3	9.0
13. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	7.2	7.7
14. Miami, Florida	7.1	8.7
15. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	7.0	7.6
16. Atlanta, Georgia	6.9	7.7
17. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.8	8.1
18. Baltimore, Maryland	6.8	8.0
19. Buffalo, New York	6.5	9.3
20. Los Angeles, California	6.4	7.5
21. District of Columbia	**6.3**	**7.5**
22. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.3	5.9
23. Columbus, Ohio	6.0	7.0
24. New York, New York	6.0	7.3
25. San Francisco, California	4.5	5.6
26. Boston, Massachusetts	3.7	4.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

An Historic View

Job Growth in the District 1945-1985

Since the recovery from the 1982 recession began, the rate of job creation in the District has run significantly behind its suburban neighbors. Between 1983 and 1986, yearly job creation in the District has averaged 2.4 percent, while the suburbs have created jobs at a rate of 7.2 percent. However, viewed in a long-term perspective of the past 40 years, the recent District job growth has been very strong.

Since the end of World War II, the District's economy has added a total of 144,000 jobs. This is an annual job growth rate of 0.7 percent (see table).

If D.C. job creation is viewed in five-year increments, over the past 40 years, the most prolific period of job creation took place between 1960 and 1965, during the "guns and butter" policies of the New Frontier. During these five years, the District added new jobs at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. A total of 70,900 new jobs appeared. These 1960-65 jobs represent nearly half of all the jobs created over the past 40 years. Without the New Frontier expansion, the long-term District job growth rate would be only 0.4 percent a year.

Annual Job Growth Rates
District of Columbia
1945-1985
(Employment in Thousands)

Year	Jobs	Annual Growth (percent)
1945	487.2	—
1950	497.3	0.4
1955	502.7	0.2
1960	501.6	-0.1
1965	572.5	2.8
1970	566.7	-0.2
1975	577.6	0.4
1980	616.6	1.3
1985	631.2	0.5
	1945-1985	
Change		144.0
Percent Change		29.6
Annual Rate of Change		0.7

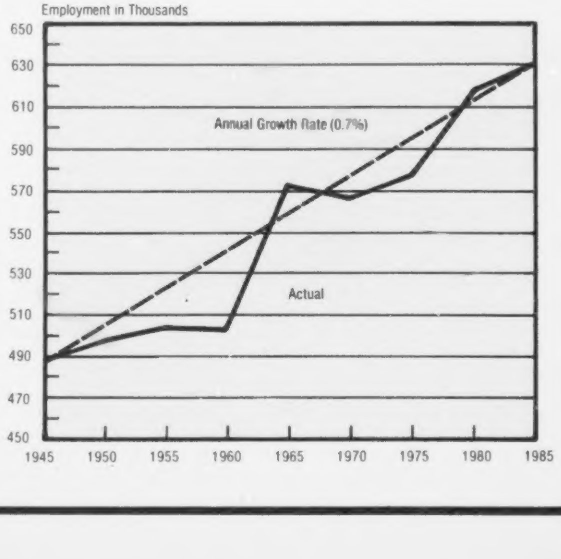
Source: Department of Employment Services, LMIR. Wage and Salary Employment

The second most productive period occurred between 1975 and 1980, when job expansion averaged 1.3 percent a year. This growth was, however, cut off by the Reagan administration's layoff of Federal workers, as well as by the 1982 recession.

There was negative growth in two five-year periods. Between 1955 and 1960, District jobs declined marginally by 900 and, between 1965 and 1970, jobs declined by 5,800 producing a negative 0.2 percent job growth rate.

Thus, in the District, annual job growth rates in excess of the range of 0.4 to 0.7 percent constitute better than expected growth. One should not anticipate District growth rates as high as those recorded in the suburbs. The District is a mature economy with scarce and expensive land, a stable population, a declining major industry (Federal Government) and a height restriction on its buildings. Still, the District contains 32 percent of the current regional jobs and, if it averages its historical 0.7 percent growth rate from now to the year 2000, it will add about 55,000 jobs in the next 15 years.

Long Term Job Growth
District of Columbia
1945-1985



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The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in May and June, the trend reversed itself. In June, the former was 6.3 percent while the latter was 6.8 percent. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only three selected cities—Gary (15.0 percent), Detroit (12.5 percent), and Houston (11.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate at 3.7 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.5 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in New Orleans, 3.3 percent; Buffalo, 2.8 percent; and Houston, 2.6 percent. No increase equalled 0.5 percentage point.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

The District of Columbia received 3,514 initial claims for unemployment compensation in July 1987. The July workload was 12 percent above June, but 14 percent below July of last year. This monthly surge is primarily seasonal—marking a quarterly change-of-base period for determining the level of monetary eligibility. There are many claimants who opt to wait until the change of the base period before filing for compensation because their base period for claims filed after July 1 have more earnings than the period for claims filed prior to July 1. The higher base period determines a higher level of benefits.

Claims filed in the month which begins a calendar quarter (and a new base period) have historically been higher than in the other months. The June-July increase in initial claims was 21 percent in 1986, and 38 percent in 1985.

Both the number of weeks claimed and the number of weeks actually compensated dropped from last month—3.0 and 6.0 percent, respectively. Along with these measures, the $6.4 million total outlay for benefits was 7.0 percent below last month. The average weekly benefit amount ($176.79) was down slightly (less than one percent) from last month. This measure has probably now become stabilized. Since the maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250 beginning in January 1986, the average weekly payout has increased steadily each month. The average increase per month in 1986 was $1.27 (from $150.84 in January to $166.03 in December). The monthly rate will most likely become stabilized near the July average.

The total outlay through the seventh month (July) of 1987 is $46.4 million, at $176.80 per compensated week. For the same period last year, the amount paid was $43.5 million at $164.80 per week. The increase in the outlay this year is due solely to the increase in the average weekly payout, since the number of compensated weeks dropped by 5,880.

Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.8 percent to 343.1 (1967=100) during the two months ended in July. For the 12-months ended in July, the CPI-U rose 4.2 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.6 percent from May to July. The July level

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1987

	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	Percent Change From June 1987	Percent Change From July 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,352	2,980	3,870	+12.5	-13.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,530	35,354	40,395	- 2.3	-14.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,108	35,197	38,723	- 5.9	-14.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,787,672	$6,198,359	$6,129,758	- 6.6	- 5.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.81	$176.10	$158.30	- 0.7	+10.4
Number of First Payments	2,069	1,692	2,298	+22.3	-10.0
Number of Final Payments	968	974	1,170	- 0.6	-17.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,423	9,092	10,239	+ 3.6	- 8.0
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	113	105	151	+ 7.6	-25.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,373	2,608	3,152	- 9.0	-24.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,416	2,597	3,212	- 7.0	-24.8
Total Benefits Paid	$486,938	$525,765	$620,548	- 7.4	-21.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.55	$202.45	$193.20	- 0.4	+ 4.3
Number of First Payments	115	104	159	+10.6	-27.7
Number of Final Payments	80	67	77	+19.4	+ 3.9
Total Beneficiaries	664	673	810	- 1.3	-18.0
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	49	51	67	- 3.9	-26.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	520	629	668	-17.3	-22.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	434	560	532	-22.5	-18.4
Total Benefits Paid	$82,538	$109,070	$98,491	-24.3	-16.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$190.18	$190.68	$185.13	- 0.3	+ 2.7
Number of First Payments	44	43	40	+ 2.3	+10.0
Number of Final Payments	37	30	34	+23.3	+ 8.8
Total Beneficiaries	142	154	153	- 7.8	- 7.2
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,514	3,136	4,088	+12.1	-14.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,423	38,591	44,215	- 3.0	-15.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,958	38,354	42,467	- 6.2	-15.3
Total Benefits Paid	$6,357,148	$6,833,194	$6,848,797	- 7.0	- 7.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.79	$178.16	$161.27	- 0.8	+ 9.6
Number of First Payments	2,228	1,839	2,497	+21.2	-10.8
Number of Final Payments	1,085	1,071	1,281	+ 1.3	-15.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,229	9,919	11,202	+ 3.1	- 8.7

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

of 345.4 was 4.6 percent higher than the index in July 1986.

Nationally, the U.S. city average for the CPI-U increased 0.6 percent for the May-July period, thus both the local and the national index are advancing at about the same pace. For the last 12 months, however, the local index increased 4.2 percent versus a 3.9 percent increase for the Nation.

Locally, the May-July increase was characterized by an acceleration in energy, transportation, entertainment and housing which were somewhat offset by a slowing in the

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Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	July 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	 Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	340.8	0.6	3.9
Washington Area	343.1	0.8	4.2
Food & Beverage	338.0	0.5	3.3
Housing	365.8	1.0	4.3
Apparel & Upkeep	230.2	–2.5	7.2
Transportation	313.9	2.1	3.7
Medical Care	475.0	–0.2	4.3
Entertainment	282.5	1.2	6.0
Other Goods & Services	362.5	0.4	5.6
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	170.1	6.5	4.5

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1979=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

increase of all other major components, particularly in apparel and upkeep and medical care.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of apparel and upkeep, transportation, and entertainment tend to be higher locally. On the other hand, medical care and other goods and services tend to be higher nationally.

Area Wages in March 1987

Each year the Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts a wage survey for selected occupations in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The following are highlights from the survey comparing earnings in March 1986 to March of this year. BLS cautions users, however, that 1986 and 1987 data may not be strictly comparable, because the 1987 survey included all of the expanded definition of the metropolitan area, while the 1986 survey was conducted according to the old definition. (*Note:* For the 1980 Census, the Maryland counties of Frederick and Calvert and the Virginia county of Stafford were added to the Washington Metropolitan Area.)

Average Wages for Selected Occupations
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1986-March 1987
(In Dollars)*

Average Weekly Earnings:	**1986**	**1987**	**% Change**
Secretaries	392.50	402.50	2.5
Typists	276.50	294.50	6.5
Word Processors	344.50	338.00	- 1.9
Key Entry Operators	269.50	279.50	3.7
Accounting Clerks	306.00	312.50	2.1
Payroll Clerks	316.00	349.00	10.4
File Clerks	244.00	282.50	15.8
Receptionists	255.50	271.50	6.3
Computer Systems Analysts	627.00	714.00	13.9
Computer Programmers	547.00	561.50	2.7
Computer Operators	376.00	386.50	2.8
Drafters	362.50	393.50	8.6
Electronic Technicians	542.00	538.50	- 0.6
Hourly Earnings			
Truck Drivers	10.64	10.44	- 1.9
Shippers	11.09	7.81	-29.6
Receivers	10.02	8.44	-15.8
Warehousemen	9.95	8.07	-18.9
Order Fillers	9.93	12.18	22.7
M-H Labors	8.41	7.03	-16.4
Forklift Operators	10.84	11.53	6.4
Guards	5.49	6.45	17.5
Janitors	4.19	4.88	16.5

* Mean Average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics: Area Wage Survey—Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1986 (Bulletin 3035-8) and March 1987 (Bulletin 3040-14).

Among clerical workers, file clerks received the largest relative (15.8 percent) increase in weekly earnings. They were followed by computer systems analysts (13.9 percent) and payroll clerks (10.4 percent). Weekly earnings of word processors and electronic technicians actually declined somewhat.

Among workers earning hourly wages, pay declined in five of nine selected occupations between March 1986 and 1987, with shippers slipping from an average of $11.09 per hour to $7.81 per hour—a decline of 29.6 percent. Warehousemen, order fillers and receivers all showed declines of hourly earnings of more than 15 percent, while guards and janitors earnings increased by more than 15 percent. The following are earnings of selected occupations from the BLS survey.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July 1987 decreased $1.17. Average Weekly Hours reflects a drop of 1 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings increased 25 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the largest overall increase. Weekly Earnings were up $7.88. Weekly Hours rose 0.6 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 4 cents an hour. The primary contributor to the increase was more overtime.

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Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986
Total Manufacturing	**414.96**	**416.13**	**392.64**	**38.0**	**39.0**	**37.9**	**10.92**	**10.67**	**10.36**
Durable Goods	**395.35**	**402.41**	**388.82**	**40.8**	**41.4**	**40.8**	**9.69**	**9.72**	**9.53**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	457.65	449.77	454.09	45.0	44.4	47.4	10.17	10.13	9.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	432.84	454.50	400.20	39.1	40.4	40.1	11.07	11.25	9.98
Other Durbable Goods	350.02	348.14	360.51	40.7	41.2	39.4	8.60*	8.45	9.15
Non-Durable Goods	**431.61**	**428.13**	**396.77**	**35.7**	**37.1**	**35.3**	**12.09**	**11.54**	**11.24**
Food & Kindred Products	418.54	472.34	481.16	36.3	38.0	40.4	11.53	12.43	11.91
Printing & Publishing	462.36	443.93	421.82	33.7	35.6	34.1	13.72	12.47	12.37
Other Non-Durable Goods	348.99	350.99	320.62	41.3	41.1	39.1	8.45	8.54	8.20
Total Production Workers		**July 1987** **42,600**			**June 1987** **43,000**			**July 1986** **41,100**	

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.

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The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down $53.80. Weekly Hours were down 1.7 hours. Hourly Earnings dropped 90 cents an hour, due to less overtime.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had less overtime, as All Other Durable Goods had more business. Printing and Publishing shows an increase in Hourly Earnings and a decrease in Weekly Hours due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees. Less overtime accounted for the drop in All Other Non-Durable Goods.

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